

THE  
**Campagne**  
OF THE  
FRENCH KING,

In the Year 1677.

In which is described exactly the three Sieges and taking in of *Valenciennes* by assault, and of the Town and Citadel of *Cambray*, and of *St. Omers*, with an account of the Battel of *Cassel*.

Licensed Sept. the 6th, 1678.  
*Roger L'Estrange.*

L O N D O N:  
Printed for *Thomas Dring*, at the Har-  
row at the corner of *Chancery-lane*  
in *Fleet-street*. 1679.



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THE  
CAMPAGNE  
OF THE  
French King

In the Year 1677, &c.

**N**O sooner had those  
puissant Parties, who  
were ingaged in a  
war, that had divi-  
ded almost all *Europe*, seen the  
conclusion of the Campagne  
1676 and the beginning of the  
Year 1677, but they began  
A 2 with

with equal heat and diligence to put their Armies into a condition to enter upon action, and to give Life to those Negotiations on foot, which might be advantageous to them.

*The Estate  
of the Courts  
of Europe.*

The Imperialists being re-assured by the Peace made with the Rebels of *Hungary*, and the Circles of the Empire being full of hopes for the carrying the War on the other side of the *Rhine*, every one for their parts formed very strong Armies. The Spaniards, to shew the Vigour of the new Government of *Don Fohn*, seemed to cover the Mediterranean with Ships, and all *Catalonia* with Soldiers: and making them in the low Countrys to expect mighty summons for their releif. The Hollanders vexed at the evil success of the last Campagne, did not only undertake

take to recrute their Troops, but also to encrease them by new Levies. *France* who alone regarding these preparations of so puissant Enemies, was not asleep, but put it self into a condition to resist all their endeavours. The chance of Arms on the other side being against the King of *Denmark*, the King of the *Sweeds* at the head of his victorious Army thought of nothing else but of reconquering those places which they had taken from him.

In the mean time the Assembly at *Nimegen* for the general Peace came together slowly, and though the Ambassadors from all parties had waited on his Majesty the King of *England*, who was chosen for a Mediator, it might be easily judged, that for the most part those Princes who had sent them,

A 3 had

had several Interests in prospect.

*The Voyage  
of Flanders  
resolved on.*

Things being in this condition, after the French King had order'd a considerable part of his Armies for the *Rhine*, for *Catalonia*, and for *Sicily*, he formed out of the Troops that were left a flourishing army for *Flanders*, and resolved to command it himself in person.

*The names  
of the Com-  
manders of  
the French  
Army.*

He declared at the same time the general Officers which he had chosen to serve him in the several Provinces. He gave to Marshal *Ciequi* the command of the Armie in *Germany*. To the Marshal Duke *de Navailles* that of the Army of *Catalonia*. The Marshal Duke *de Vivonne* was continued in *Sicily*. And the Marshal *de Humieres*, *de Schomberg* and *Luxemburg*, *Feuillade* and *Lorges* were nominated to Command in *Flanders*

ders under the Kings Orders.

The resolution of the French The Kings resolution surprises every body.  
Kings departure was published  
on the 25th of *February*, and  
equally surpris'd both the  
Court, the Officers of his Ar-  
mies French and Strangers.  
The Season so little proper for  
Military Actions, the Cam-  
pagne unfurnished of Forrage,  
the Feasts and divertisements,  
which the King had made pub-  
lique, to hide his secret designs,  
had deceived them all. He had  
no Equipage ready and yet he  
must have it, and would depart  
within three days.

The Duke de *Villa Hermosa* chiefly the Duke De Villa Her-  
mosa.  
Governour of the Spanish Ne-  
*therlands*, seeing so great plenty  
of Forrage and provision which  
they had made on the Frontiers,  
did not amuse himself with the  
rigours of the Winter, and not  
at all doubting but that the

French were about to come thundering down upon him all on a sudden, he aforehand reinforced his Garisons, and provided what was necessary in all places which he was able to succour, and which he thought lay most in danger of Siege. He also employed with great industry and indefatigable care and pains those Summs of Mony which they had remitted him out of *Spain* to put his Troops in good condition, and he extremely pressed the Hollanders to joyn themselves with him, that they might joyntly oppose what ever the French should go about to enterprise.

The French  
Kings de-  
parture.

The Sunday Morning being 18th of *February*, the King departs from the Castle of *St. Germain* where he left the Queen and Monsieur the *Dauphin*: The most parts of the Princes, Dukes

Dukes and Lords of the Court following him, in the quality of Volunteers. The same day he arrived in *Champaine*, the first of *March* he lay at *Chauzy*, the second at *St. Quintin*, the third at *Cate-cambresis*, and the fourth he came to the Camp before *Valenciennes*, before the Equipage was arrived there : and then it was that he first began to discover a part of his Intentions.

*Arrives at  
Valencien-  
nes.*

The French King the last year had laid the foundation of the Enterprises, which he since so gloriously atchieved. Those who did not penetrate into the business of the Conquest of *Conde* and *Bouchain*, and who condemned the endeavours which had been made on *Flanders*, because they believed it more necessary to conserve our Frontiers on the side of the *Rhine*,

*His designs  
published.*

*Rhine*, now were able to perceive the weakness of their reasoning. For indeed these two places did incommode those of *Hanault* and *Cambresis* and hindred them from all kind of communication : the Baron of *Quincy* with a flying Camp reducing them to extremity. He being a native of the Country, knew perfectly all the Coast, and understanding War so well as he did, he not only hindred all commerce between those places, but so opposed those Spaniards on that side, that they were not able to make any inroads into *Picardy*, nor receive those contributions they had established there ; nor subsist in their Garisons without much trouble. These courses of the Baron of *Quincy*, and the Magazins which they had made on the Frontiers in divers places shewed



shewed plain enough the designs that *France* might have upon *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, *St. Guilain*, and *Cambray*; but besides, *Ypres* and *St. Omer* being also menaced by the grand preparations of Arms and Munition which they made on the side of *Artois* and of *Boulonois*, it was difficult to judge the true intention of the French, and they never imagined that they would enterprize more than one Siege at one time.

The *Marquis de Louvois* Secretary of State, and chief minister for the carrying on of the War, had so ably managed all things to forward the designs of the King, and had joyned to his Counsels so much care and pains, made voyages, and given orders so to the purpose, that assoon as his Majesty arrived in the Camp, all things were

*The activity of the Marquis de Louvois.*

were in readiness to begin the Campaigne.

The Marshal the Duke of *Luxembourg*, who was departed from Court with this Minister some daies before the King, had invested *Valencien-nes* the twenty eighth of *Februa-ry*; and the better to hide the design of the Siege, the Marshal *de Humieres* held *Mons* blocked up at the same time.

*The disposi-  
tion of the  
Siege.*

The King immediately caused the Lines to be drawn himself, visited the Posts, view'd the Place, and gave all necessary orders for the shutting up the passages to hinder them from all manner of succour. The Camp encreased immediately by the arrival of several Troops and their Equipages, and by the provisions which were continually brought thither from the Magazins, where they

the they had been stored up : So  
 of that within the space of eight  
 par- daies there were no less than  
 Mi- 50000 Combatants, which in-  
 the deed appeared an incredible  
 ien- thing, considering the rigour  
 ua- of the season, and the ill condi-  
 de- tion they might expect to find  
 hal- themselves in, where a Coun-  
 red- try was desolate by the War.  
 In the mean time Monsieur *Le*  
 u- *Mot* Marshal de Camp, and  
 n- Monsieur de *Mommont* Brigadi-  
 'd- er of the Infantry with these  
 a- Troops which they comman-  
 p- ded, did incommode St. O-  
 n- mer in *Artois* and gave a jealou-  
 r. sie to *Ypres*. The Baron de  
 i- *Quincy* Marshal de Camp and  
 l- Monsieur de *Fitte* Brigadier of  
 , the Cavalry were at the Gates  
 n of *Cambray*. The gros of the Ar-  
 e- my being come into the Camp,  
 the King distributed their Quar-  
 ters. He took his own neer to  
 Famars,

*The esta-  
 blishment of  
 the Quar-  
 ters.*

*Famars*, which was on that side where they made the Attacques, and he chose the Marshal *de Humieres* and *Feuillade* to command under his orders. The Duke of *Luxemburg* had his Quarter at *Launoy*. The Marshal *de Lorges* at Mount *Azin*. These Posts were in so many Villages situate on the eminencies the most neer to the place.

The situation and strength of the place.

*Valenciennes* is a place so important, that it may well deserve all these grand preparations of an Army royal for the taking it. Its situation is very advantageous, and the Emperour *Valentinian* found it so well fortified for defence that he bestowed on it his Name. It's also considerable for the people which inhabit it, for its great commerce and for the reputation it has had for having resisted great Armies. Besides its fortifications

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side fortifications it is encompassed  
 ques, about with two Rivers, the *Ef-*  
 de cant, and the *Roussel*, with an  
 om- inaccessible marsh, and Sluces  
 The to drown all the country round  
 his about it. In fine, it is one of  
 Mar- the most important places not  
 zin. only of *Hanault*, but of all the  
 any low Countries. Besides, the ta-  
 en- king of it secures a part of *Pi-*  
 e. cardy and of *Champaine* and the  
 m- Countries of the French Con-  
 de- quest, takes away from *Cambray*  
 ti- all hopes of succours, and ad-  
 he vances the bounds of *France* e-  
 ry ven into the heart of *Flanders*.  
 e- All these thing being well  
 ell known to the Spaniards as well  
 e- as to the French, they forgot  
 l- nothing which might serve to  
 le save *Valenciennes*. The Duke  
 at *de Villa Hermosa* had sent away  
 i- his Commissary General to-  
 s wards *Dendermond* with money  
 to furnish the Magazines for  
 the

The Duke  
 de Villa  
 Hermosa  
 endeavours  
 its defence.

the subsistence of his Army, and for the furthering the advance of the Hollanders, who assembled together about *Rosendal* with a design to march against the French.

*The Garison  
there.*

They had in the place a 1000 Horse, an Italian Regiment of Foot commanded by *Silva*. Two Regiments of Walloons, one commanded by the Count *de Solres*, the other by Monsieur *de Ostils* sometimes Governor of *Conde*. Two Regiments of Germans of the *Marquis* of *Ledens*, and 2000 select *Burgesses*; to whom they had given Arms and Officers able to command them. It was abundantly furnished with Artillery, and with all sorts of munition for War and provision for men: and a great many both of the Nobility and of the country Payfants had put themselves within

within it for its defence. The Count *de Solres* being it seems abroad when it was invested, was fain to use his skill to enter again. The *Marquis de Richebourg*, Brother to the Prince of *Espinoy* a man of Experience and Courage commanded there in quality of Governour. He had inspired both the Soldiers and the Inhabitants with a strong resolution to defend themselves to the very last extremity, and had caused Gallouses to be set up in the cross Streets to terrifie the people that they might be no hindrance to their defence, and might not dare to spread any Intelligence that might cause any mutiny, and in fine, he had so well disposed the Garison without and the *Militia* within, that he might promise to himself a vigorous defence. All this they came to

B understand

understand by an Italian Officer of the Garison who was taken in the Camp.

The continual Rains had stopped the Canon on the way, and hindred the King that he could not give order for the opening the Trenches. But on the eighth, they being come, he deferred it no longer; and gave order to attaque it in the weakest places, which appeared to be at the Port of *Cambray* and that of *Cardon*: but the difficulty of bringing thither their Canon made him resolve to command the attaque to be made on the side of the Port of *Azin*, although the better fortified. To this end they must first take a Crown Work, defended by two Demy-Bastions with their Halfmoons advanced and with a strong Palisado, a large ditch, and a good Counterescarp. But  
besides

*The Attaque  
resolved.*

*The Horn  
work de-  
scribed.*



besides all this there was a well furnished Halfmoon, which had Works on Front and a great ditch betwixt two others, and a little before it an irregular Fort named the *Pie* or the *Horshoe*, to which one Arm of the *Escant* serv'd for a ditch. They must cross over the *Escant* which ran with great rapidness along the ramparts of the Town, separate by a little Fort. In spite of all these obstacles which appeared not to be surmounted, they believed if they might be able once to render themselves masters of this Crown-work, then to prepare their Batteries and place their Morterpieces to fire the body of the Town, that they would be obliged to capitulate rather than to see it reduced to ashes without costing the King any thing but powder. So then his Majesty gave

*The opening  
of the Tren-  
ches.*

orders for the opening the Trenches on the ninth or tenth of *March*, and would needs assist in it himself to animate his Soldiers by his presence.

*The ground  
of M.  
Schom-  
berg.*

The Marshall *Schomberg* was the first that mounted the Guard with Count *Bardi Magolotti* Lieutenant General, the Count of *St. Geran* Marshal de Camp, the Marquis de *Angeau* *Aide de Camp*, three Battalions of the Regiment of Guards of *Picardy* and *Soissons* : followed by Monsier *Favil* Brigadier of the Cavalry with six Squadrons, two of the Companies of the *Corps du Guard* of *Noailles* and *Duras*, one of the *Gens de Arms* of Scotch and English : and the others of the Collonel General master de Camp and of the Kings. This last Body consisted of two thousand Soldiers drawn out of divers Regiments, who carried

carried the Trench above six hundred paces towards the Counterscarp. The besieged fail'd not to fire stoutly, but with little effect, for there was but a few Soldiers and two Officers killed. The Marquis of *Livourne* had his Horse killed under him by a Canon shot as he went to visit a certain Post. The Marquis of *Richbourg* Governour of the place, being advanced to the out Works was wounded that night in giving out orders, and his wound putting him in a condition not to act, Monsieur *Despres* was put in his place, with full and absolute power by the consent of all the Officers: this was not then known in the Camp.

*The Governour is wounded.*

From the tenth to the twelfth at night they put a Blind at the head of the Trench, and made a place for their Arms. The

*The Guard of M. de Feuillade.*

B 3 Marshal

Marshal *de Fenillade* was that day with the Marquis *de Renel* Lieutenant general, the Marquis *de Tilladet* Marshal *de Camp*, the Prince *de Harcourt* Aid *de Camp* at the head of two Battalions of the Guards of Switzers, two of *Navarre*, one of *Harcourt-Bewvron*, and another of *Artois* under Monsieur *de Aubarede* Brigadier of the Infantry sustained by the Marquis *de Revel* Brigadier of the Cavalry at the head of the Squadrons of the *Corps du Guard* of *Luxembourg* and *Lorges*, of the *Gend'armery* of the Collonel Master of the Camp and the Regiment of the King.

The Guard  
of M. de  
Luxem-  
bourg.

At the beginning of the eleventh night the King went himself to see the Guard mounted by the Marshal *Luxembourg*, the Marquis *de Cardonnierre* Lieutenant General, the Chevalier

valier *de Sourdis*, Marshal *de Camp*, Monsieur *de Bartillade* Brigadier of the Cavalry, Monsieur *de Tracy* Brigadier of the Infantry, the Marquis *de Chiverny* Aid *de Camp*, with the three last Battalions of the Guards, and the two of *Auvergne* commanded by the Marquis *de Cœuvres*, one *Lemayn*, and the Squadrons of the *Corps du Guard* of *Nailles* and *Duras*, one *Gens d'Arms* and the others of the Colonel master *de Camp* and of the King.

On the morrow being the twelfth, the Artillery began to play. Monsieur *de Vauban* who had the direction of the Works made them to continue a Demi-sap to favour the Canon, whilst the first shots dismounted many pieces of the besieged. Monsieur *St. Cathern* Commissary of the Artillery was killed in the

*The Battery.*

*Provisions  
in the Camp.*

Battery where he commanded. The provisions which they had made on the Frontier, for the subsistence of the Army arrived by *Bouchain* and *Conde* and made plenty in the Camp.

*Monsieur  
arrive.*

Monsieur the only Brother of the King who had left *Paris* the seventh, arrived at the Camp this day and was lodged in the King's Quarter.

*M. de Lor-  
gis his  
Guard.*

The Marshal *de Lorges* mounted the Trenches with Count *Plessis* Lieutenant general, Monsieur *de Albert* Marshal de Camp, Marquis *de Livourn* Brigadier of the Cavalry, the Marquis of *Cavois* Aid de Camp, the Marquis of *Bourlemount* Brigadier of the Infantry with three Battalions of the Kings Regiment, two of the Royal and one other of *Freezelier* assisted by two Squadrons of the Guards *du Corps* of *Luxembourg* and *Lorges*, one of the

the *Gend' Arms*, and the others of the *Curassiers* of *Sourdis* and *Tilladet*. They approached neer the French on the edge of the Counterscarp, and the *Marquis de Sevigni* Ensign of the *Dauphins Gend' Arms* was there wounded. They seized on some Spanish Officers in the Camp, who would have entred the place either to carry them some intelligence or to have joyned themselves to their Companies.

The same night they took one Redout and the *Fauxbourg No-*  
*fredame* without much resistance They take  
the Faux-  
bourg of No-  
fredame.  
 on the besiegeds part. As more than thirty pieces of Canon, a great many Morterpieces, and of Bombes pour'd down upon the Town, a continual tempest of Fire, Lead and Iron, one would have thought that the besieged had enough to do within the place and that they had not  
 time

time to think of succouring them without. But there was yet a reason for their small resistance, which was that they hoped to be able to drown the Besiegers in the same places without, when they should seize them, in letting go their Sluces, and so revenge by water the ravage they had made by Fire. They then let them loose in the *Fauxbourg*, but to little purpose, for there the fifth part of the Guard did not quit the place but lodg'd themselves there, and made many places of shelter because the Defences and Palisades were overthrown by the Artillery.

*M. de Humieres*  
*Guard,*

It was the Marshal *De Humieres* who mounted the fifth Guard on the thirteenth with the Count *de Auvergne* Lieutenant General, the Chevalier *de Tilladet*, Marshal *de Camp* the

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the Chevalier *Nogent Ayde de Camp*, the Chevalier *Grignan* Brigadier of the Cavalry, Monsieur *St. George* Brigadier of the Infantry, two Battalions of the Regiment of *Lyonnois*, two of the *Dauphins*, one of *Harcour Bavuron*, one of *Fuziliers*, and the Squadrons of one quarter of the *Gens d'Armes*, and the light Horse of the Guards, one of the first Companies of the white Musqueteers, one of the *Dauphins Gens d'Arms*, one of the *Cuirassiers*, and the other of *Tilladet* and *Sourdis*.

The fourteenth the Guard M. de  
Scombergs  
Guard. was relieved by the Marshal *de Schomberg*, the Duke *de Ville-roy* Lieutenant General, the Prince Palatin *de Birckenfeild* Marshal *de Camp*, the Marquis *de Montrevel* Brigadier of the Cavalry, the Marquis *Pierre* Brigadier of the Infantry, and the

the Marquis *de Arcy Ayde' de Salis,*  
*Camp* with two Battalions of the *tillat,*  
 Queens Regiment, two of the *mark,*  
 Fleets, one of *Piemont Genoways,* Wor  
 and one also of *Saluces of Pie-* and c  
*mont,* and those Troops which being  
 the Court of *Savoy* sent for in l  
*France,* and seven Squadrons The  
 of the second company of black ny p  
 Musqueteers, the *Dauphins* light An  
 Horse, the *Gend' Arms* of *An-* wh  
*jou,* and the Cuirassiers of *Sour-* she  
*dis,* of *Tilladet,* and of *Bartil-* an  
*lat.* th

M. de Feu-  
 illades  
 Guard.

The Guard was mounted the  
 fifteenth by the Duke of *Fenil-*  
*lade,* the Count *Montbron* Lieu-  
 tenant General, Monsieur *Stoup*  
 Marshal *de Camp,* the Prince  
*de Elbeuf* Ayd *de Camp,* the  
 Marquis *de Revel* Brigadier of  
 of the Cavalry, the Marquis *de*  
*Uxelles* Brigadier of the Infan-  
 try, with six Battalions of the  
 Regiments of *Alsatia, Saluces* and  
*Salis,*

Salis, and six Squadrons of *Bar-*  
*tillat, Grignan, Leomare, Konis-*  
*mark, and Gassion.* This day the  
 Works were very much advan-  
 and divided into three branches,  
 being more than two 200 yards  
 in length, and two in height.  
 They being fortified in very ma-  
 ny places, and encompassing the  
 Angle of the Crown Work  
 which we described before, gave  
 shelter to most of the Infantry,  
 and favoured the approach of  
 the Batteries.

All that we have told you  
 was done by the Kings orders,  
 which he gave forth himself  
 every day. He was every where  
 he commanded, he animated  
 the Officers and Soldiers with  
 his presence, and was with them  
 often on the least occasion.

The sixteenth the Marshal *M. de*  
*de Luxembourg* mounted the *Luxem-*  
 Trench with the *bourgs* *Marquis de*  
*Guard.*  
*Trousse*

*Trouffe* Lieutenant General, the Count St. *Geran* Marshal de Camp, the Chevalier de *Vendosme* Ayd de Camp, and three Battalions of the French Guards conducted by Monsieur de *Rubentel* Brigadier of the Infantry and Captain in the Regiment, and three other Battalions of *Picardy* and of *Soissons* under the Marquis of *Boulemont* and *le Pierre*.

All this while the Besiegers lost but very few men, and the besieged did not shew all that vigour that they expected. Whether it were that the Trench was so good that it rendered unprofitable the shot of the Besieged, or that they were so exposed to the Batteries that it was impossible to fire stoutly from the Redouts : or that indeed they did not think that little Fort important enough for

to

to hazard their Soldiers, which they might be willing to con-  
 serve for the defence of the  
 Town. For at last when they  
 should have lost that Post, the  
 River which separated it from  
 the Town, gave shelter enough  
 to that side, and two other places,  
 the marsh and the Water  
 Sluces which they having let  
 loose, hindred well enough their  
 approaches, so that they did not  
 fear any assault.

The King whom success animated, and who measured his  
 designs by the progress of the  
 Siege, resolved to attaque the  
 Counterscarp on the morrow  
 being the seventeenth. He vi-  
 sited the Posts that night, he  
 wrot with his own hand the  
 orders of that attaque, and put  
 them into the hand of Monsieur  
 Rose Secretary of the Cabinet  
 to copy them forth, which  
 were

*The King  
 attakes  
 the Crown  
 works.*

were distributed presently to the General Officers whose day it was, and to the principal offices of the Troops designed for that enterprise. His Majesty commanded sixty of the Guard of the Body to alight in the *Fauxbourg* armed with their Carabines, and to observe all the night the countenance of the Besieged. He caused to be made ready in the same *Fauxbourg Nostredame* a Battery of six pieces of Ordinance, and some Mortars which might annoy the backside of the Crown Work. The Troops which he had chosen for this enterprise, beside those which were already on the Guard in the Trenches were the two Companies of white Musqueteers commanded by the Chevalier *Fourbin*, and the black by Monsieur *Fauvel*, Captain Lieutenants, the Company

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Company of Granadiers of his House under Captain *Riotot*, and twenty four Companies of Granadiers drawn out of all the Battalions of the Army. All these Troops went into the Trench the sixteenth at night. The Granadiers of the Kings Regiments lodg'd amongst the white Musqueteers, and the Guards and the Granadiers of *Auvergne* and *Navarre*, among the black Musqueteers and the Battalion of *Burlemont*, the Marquis de *Angeau* had the employment of *Aid de Camp*. The Chevalier de *Vendôme* would not be relieved on this important occasion, for which he prepared himself, and obtained leave to fight, and the Marquis de *Angeau* carried him orders from the King to observe exactly all things that should pass in that action, that he might be able

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to

to send the news with speed to his Majesty.

*The order of  
the At-  
taque.*

All things being thus disposed for the Attaque, on the seven-teenth in the morning about nine or ten of the clock there was heard nine shots of Canon, which was a sign for the Besiegers to come forth of the Trenches to attaque the Crown Work.

The King being ready on the bank of the River, and the report of his presence being spread thorow the commanded Troops, they prepared themselves for the execution of the enterprize with an incredible order and undauntedness. The Granadiers of the Kings house back'd by the Chevalier *Fourbin* at the head of the white Musqueteers and by *Tournelle* and *Davejan* Captains of the Guards, with one of their Battalions assaulted the right side of



of the Work, the Granadiers of the Regiment of *Picardy* followed by *Fauvelle* with the black Musqueteers and by the Marquis of *Bourlemont*, with a part of the Regiment of *Picardy* assaulted the left side, and the Marquis de *Trouffe* Lieutenant General, and the Count St. *Geran* Marshal de *Camp*, with the rest of the Regiment of *Picardy*, and the commanded Troops, fell upon the Front.

*Despres*, the Count *Solres* and the other Officers of the place, who were assembled in the same Work to consult of the means to defend it, hearing all on a sudden the shot of the Canon after a great calm and a profound silence on either side for some time, and perceiving the Troops of the King to advance, they immediately separated and ran to the places where they

*The besieged  
vanquished.*

were about to make the  
 Attaques and there to ani-  
 mate their men to do well.  
 But their Soldiers being terri-  
 fied by the Artillery, exposed  
 to the shot of the Carabines in  
 the *Fauxbourg* and to the conti-  
 nual Tempest of the Bombs, and  
 gall'd in the flank, their half  
 moons on the sides not being a-  
 ble to help them, they gave  
 themselves for lost, and that the  
 assailants, which on every side  
 encompassed them about, would  
 throw down Heaven upon  
 them. Fear having seiz'd upon  
 them, they abandoned all with-  
 out, Counterscarp, Pallissadoes,  
 Ditch, and the Work it self,  
 which they should have defen-  
 ded, and their Arms also : and  
 in the end their courage wholly  
 forsaking them, they cast them-  
 selves into a croud and without  
 Order or Rank fled out of the well  
 furnished

furnished half Moon. The Musqueteers and the Granadiers mingling themselves with those who fled, stop'd them in the passages of their retreat, and killed all those they encounter'd on the way. But those of the French party who had pierced even into the half Moon by a wooden Bridg, which was laid over the Ditch, perceived that to favour the retreat of the Besieged, they had let down the draw-Bridg which gave entrance into the *Pie* : but for that the wicket was barricadoed with dead bodies, the wounded, and the croud of those who endeavoured to save themselves not being able to do it all at once, flung themselves into the Arm of the River which served the ditch of the *Pie*, others lay down on the ground counterfeiting themselves dead, to avoid that

*The valour  
of the assailants.*

way the first fury of the Conquerers. This disorder of the Besieged animated the most hardy of the French, and gave them no leisure to make any reflections of any Ambuscade which they might have laid for them, or of the resistance which they might find, they push'd on their victory to the end, and carried on by a point of honour so delicate among those Musqueteers, of which none would yield to his companion the glory of being the first in those so dangerous occasions, so that they flung themselves one after another thorow the Wicket. It had been no hard matter for a few Officers and Soldiers which were in the *Pie*, to repress the ardour of the most furious: But whether they could no longer distinguish Foes from Friends, or that they were of the number  
of

of those that fled the vigour with which they saw themselves pursued, had made them utterly lose their judgement and their courage, they flung down their Arms, and some of them who were afraid of falling by the edge of the Sword demanded their lives on their knees. The Conquerors advanced towards the Gate of the Town, but they found the draw-Bridge up. They were aware that on the left side of the entry of the *Pie*, there was a little ladder placed in the wall, which served as a crust to the *Pie*, by which one might ascend upon the Terrace that cover'd it, and from thence pass to the rampart of the Town by the means of certain vaults which reached from the side of a little Sluce-house, to the place of the draw-Bridge.

The Granadiers enforcing

*They get in-  
to the Town.*

then a little Port which shut up that ladder, they mounted upon the Terrace, where they found but two or three Soldiers, and passing the Terrace upon the vaults which were fastned there, they went on even to another small Gate, which gave entrance to the Rampart. From thence they advanced towards the draw-Bridge, and having chased away certain Soldiers who guarded it, they got down to give a free passage to their companions, and they advanced all together into the first Street even in sight of the stone Bridge over the *Escaut* which crost the Town in that place.

The Musqueteers and the Granadiers who were advanced into the Town under *Vinche-guerre*, and followed by *Moissac*, and *le Barre* chief Officers, and under *Molinnenf* Lieutenant of the

the others, seconded by the Marquis of *Beaumont* Volunteer, not being above thirty men in all, when they perceived the people running to their Arms, and saw a party of the Cavalry who began to rank themselves upon the stone Bridge, they at first thought good to shelter themselves under the porches of the houses. But their number presently increased by the arrival of some under *Maupertuis*, yet by reason the little door of the *Pie* by which they must pass, was troublesome, there could come but a few at once, they fortified themselves as well as they could in the same Street, and there stood firm for some time. Certain Cavaliers and Dragoons of the Enemy and some Soldiers also advanced still on this side the Bridge to drive them back, but the most forward of them  
being

being kill'd, their Cavalry left the Bridge to put themselves in Battel array in the grand place. The *Militia*, who had run to their Arms on the report being spread of the entry of the Enemy, were surpris'd, yet made a show as if they would dispute the passage of the Bridg, and to make fast the chains cross the Streets. But the Chevalier *Fourbin, Favelle, Riotot*, with the rest of their companies, and all those who had been willing to follow having wholly defeated or taken prisoners all that withstood them without, and having disengaged the Bascule or hanging door they entred the Town like a Torrent.

*The Town  
taken by as-  
sault.*

The principal Burgers at the first brute of the Entry of the French into the Town ran to the Alarum bell at the Council house and made their deputies to

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to come forth to the Troops which were already in *Battalia* and to tell them that they would capitulate. But *Moissac* and the other Officers told them that it was not time now, and that it was not the Custom that they should capitulate with their Masters. Then one of the Deputies desired at least that they would let them go to implore the Clemency of the King, which they permitted them, who meeting the Duke of *Luxemburg* at the gate of the Town, accompanied with Monsieur *Dumet* & Lieutenant General of the Artillery, he put them into the hands of the Marquis *de Angeau*, for to conduct them to his Majesty. He then commanded the Musqueteers to stand in *Battalia* in the grand Place, and their Officers made those of the Garison whom they found there, to lay down their Arms,

*Hostages sent to the King.*

Arms and those of the Cavalry to dismount. He ordered the Granadiers to seize the Market place, where was a small Court of Guard of the Enemies, and disposed of the rest of the Troops and of the Artillery as he thought convenient to assure himself of all quarters of the Town.

*The King  
can hardly  
believe the  
Report.*

This great Action was performed with so much rapidity and was accompanied with so much Valour and good Fortune, that the King who had only order'd the taking of the Counter-scarp could very hardly believe the testimony of his own Ears when he heard the Cry of *Vive le Roy*, and the noise of their Granadoes and musquets in the middle of the Town. But the Chevalier de *Vandôme* who among the first had enter'd this place posting with

with all diligence to his Majesty,  
 drew him out of his incertitude,  
 and he was no sooner assured  
 of the verity but he went to the  
 place of the Attaque, and met  
 in the way the Baron of *Langia-*  
*met* and presently after many  
 other persons of quality, who  
 confirm'd that they were  
 masters of the Town. At this  
 certain News the King sent a-  
 way the Marquis *De Louis*  
 to hinder the pillage of the  
 Town and other Delolations of  
 Conquest made by Assault, and  
 to give Orders as he should  
 judge necessary, and according  
 as he should find the disposition  
 of things. His Majesty was but  
 just past the Bridg which he  
 had lay'd over the *Escant* for  
 Communication of his Quarters,  
 when he met with the Marquis  
*de Angeau* who conducted the  
 Provost of the County of *Hananst*  
 and

*Marquis*  
*Louis sent*  
*into the*  
*Town.*

*The Kings  
clemency.*

and the chief of the Inhabitants which they had sent for Hostages. They Implored the Clemency of the King, and demanded a Confirmation of their Privileges. By the right of war the Town ought to be left to be pillaged by the soldiers, which the King let these hostages know, yet such was the natural bounty and sweetness of his Majesty, which equalled his Valour, that he compassionated the misery of the People, and made his Victory and Force to give way to his Generosity, and would not permit the least displeasure to be done to the Inhabitants, and made them to hope in his mercy.

The Marquis de *Louis* being arrived in the Town bid the Musqueteers to mount on the horses of the Garrison which appertained to them of right, and

and commanded the vanquish'd to withdraw themselves into a Church, till they should receive new orders. Certain squadrons of the Guards of the Body and certain Batalions of the French Guards relieved the Musqueteers and the Granadiers: And thus *Valenciennes* by one only assault as sudden as unheard of submitted it self to *France*.

The Town obliged themselves to pay the sum of 400000 The Town ransom'd. Crowns in acknowledgment of the grace which the King had done them in conserving their goods, the honour of their wives and their Lives, and for preserving their Town from fire and pillage. Eight hundred souldiers of the Garifon stay'd upon the place, all the rest were made The Garifon made prisoners of war. prisoners of war. The principal Officers were the Marquis of *Richbowny* Governour of the place

place who was wounded at the beginning of the Siege. *Desprez* who was substituted in his place and also wounded. The Count *de Salers*. The Marquis *de Lenven*. *Taxis*. *Montigni*, &c.

The loss of  
the French.

On the French side the Marquis *Bourlemont* Brigadier of the Infantry master of Camp of the Regiment of *Picardy* was kill'd. He was a young Officer of great merit, and of very great hopes, he was but newly cured of those wounds which he had received in another occasion in which he had behaved himself very gallantly. They lost also three Captains of foot and one of Horse, seven inferior Officers, eleven Musqueteers and about fifty soldiers from the beginning of the Siege. The Duke of *Luxembourg* and the Count *St. Geran* were slightly wounded at the attaque with some pieces

pièces of Granadoes, the others that were wounded were *Champigny, Ferraut*, and several Officers of the Regiments of Guards. *Cailleres* Captain of that of *Navarre*, the Marquis *de Charmet* Voluntier, about twenty five Musqueteers and thirty Soldiers more.

The King visited the fortifications, and designed the building of a Citadel with the 40000 Crowns which was imposed upon the Town : and for that the place was of that Importance as to require a person of an approved Fidelity, great Courage, and deep Prudence to be entrusted with the Government ; his Majesty chose the Count *Bardi Magalotta* a Florentine by Birth, but more than thirty years in the French Service, in which time having passed through the employs of Cap-

D

*The King  
visits the  
Fortifications.*

tain, of Lieutenant, of Colonel, of the Regiment of the French Guards, of Master of the Camp of a Regiment of Italian Foot, he was come to be Lieutenant General. The Lieutenancy for the King was given to Monsieur *Foucault* Lieutenant Collonel of the Regiment of *Burgundy*, and the Majoralty to Monsieur *de Chazet* Captain in that of *Navarre*. The Baron *de Quincy* in recompence of those services which he had done, and which he still continued to perform before *Cambrai*, was made Provost of the County, that is to say, chief of the Inhabitants.

*Praises publicly and recompenseth his Soldiers.*

The King publicly commended the Officers and Volunteers, who had signalized themselves on this occasion. He recompensed *Fauvelle* Captain Lieutenant of the black Musqueteers,



queteers, with a Commission that made him Marshal *de Camp*. The Marquis *de Vains* Captain Lieutenant of the same Company with Commission and pay of Brigadier of the Cavalry, *Mau-pertuis* under Captain Lieutenant of the white Musqueteers had the like. *Hoguete*, *Barrieri*, *Rigoville*, and *Moissac*, Cornets of those two Companies had commissions and pay of Colonels of Horse. The Marshals of *Logis* had their Brevets and appointments of Captains of the light Horse, and also all the Officers of the Musqueteers were recompensed either with money or with commissions of favour or nobleness : Monsieur *Vauban* had the gratification of 25000 Crowns. His Majesty ordered to the Duke of *Lude* grand master of the Artillery to be divided among his Of-

ficers and Soldiers 3000 pistols to heal their wounds. He made money to be distributed among the Troops, and particularly to those Soldiers who had taken prisoners. He gave the Regiment of *Picardy* to the Marquis of *Harcourt-Beuron*, and that of *Harcourt-Beuron* to the Marquis *de Humières* Son of the Marshal.

Rejoycing  
at Paris.

The news of taking this place was carried the eighteenth to the Queen at *Paris*, who had been there since the fourth with the *Dauphin*, which gaye them great joy and caused rejoycings thorow that great City. The *Te Deum* was sung in the Church of *Nostre Dame*. The Queen assisted there with Monsieur the *Dauphin*, and were accompanied with all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and all the Nobility, the Archbishop, Clergy,

gy, Parliament, Magistrates, Ambassadors, and Ministers, Strangers. At night there were bonfires made thorow all the Streets. Monsieur *Varesi* the Popes *Nuncio*, *Contarini* the Venetian Embassadour, Count *Ferreri* the Savoyan Embassadour, the Abbot *Gondi* Resident for the Duke of *Florence*, Count *Baglioni* Resident of *Mantua*, and all the other Ministers of the Potentates and Princes friends to *France* came to congratulate with the Queen and the *Dauphin* for the important Conquest of the King.

*The Queen  
complemen-  
ted by the  
Ministers.*

At the same time they received the news that the Count *de Estree* Lieutenant General, and Vice Admiral of *France* with the Fleet he commanded in the American Seas had retaken in *December* the Isle of *Cayenn* from the *Hollanders*, and had made

*De Estree's  
Conquest in  
America.*

the Garison prisoners of War. So great and happy successes all at once gave no less terror to the Confederates, and astonishment to the most puissant Neuters, than confidence to the Conquerours to design new enterprises.

*Monsieur  
commands  
the Army in  
Artois.*

After the King had given all necessary orders concerning his great designs, and had put a strong Garison into *Valencien-nes* for the most part drawn out of the Regiments of the Suitzers, he decamped on the twenty first of *March*, and the same day he gave to Monsieur his only Brother the command of an Army for *Artois* of four Squadrons and twenty Battalions. His Majesty chose to serve under his Royal Highness the Marshal *de Humieres*: For Lieutenant Generals, the Prince of *Soubise*, and the Count *de Plessis*: For Marshals of the Camp Monsieur

le

*le Mott* who had block'd up *St. Omers*, *Monfieur de Albert*, the *Chevalier de Sourdis*, and *Stoppa* : for Brigadiers of the Cavalry, the *Marquis Gourney*, and of *Bordages* : for Brigadiers of the Infantry, *Aubarede*, *Chymenes*, *Souvroys*, and *Phiffer* : for Major General, *Monfieur de Montmont* Captain of the Guards : for chief Engineer *Monfieur de Choisy* : for Commander of the Artillery, the *Marquis de Frezeliere* : and for Intendant, *Monfieur Roberto*.

The King kept with himfelf to ferve him in his Army, the Marshals *Scomberg*, *Luxembourg*, *Fenillade*, and *Lorges* : for Lieutenant Generals, the Duke of *Lude*, the Marquis of *Renel*, *Cardonniere*, the Count *de Avergne* and the Duke of *Villeroy* : For Marshals *de Camp*, the Count *St. Geran*, the Marquis and Chevalier *de*

*The Troops  
and Officers  
about the  
Kings per-  
fon.*

*Tilladet* Brothers, and the Palatine *Birkenfeld* : For Aides de Camp, the Chevalier *Vandôme*, the Princes d' *Harcourt* and d' *Elbæuf*, the Marquis d' *Angeau* and d' *Arcy*, of *Chiverni*, *Ca-vois*, and the Chevalier *Nogent* : For Brigadiers of the Cavalry, *Fauvelle la Fitte*, *Nonan de Auger*, *Buzanvil*, *Rose*, and *Tallart* : for Brigadiers of the Infantry, *Rubentel*, *Salis*, *Tracy*, *de Uxelles*, *ville Chauve* and *Fosseaux* : for chief Engineer *Vauban* : for Intendant of the Army Monsieur *Bretevil* in the absence of Monsieur *St. Ponsaige*.

*The Siege of  
Cambray.*

The King incamp'd that night at *Haspre*, and on the twenty second he sat down before *Cambray*. He took a turn about the place, and would view it within musquet shot. He made them draw the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

tion. As soon as the news of the Siege was spread abroad, the Peasants from all places of *Picardy* ran thither according to the orders they had received, and they the more willingly obeyed because they had been for a long time oppress'd by the contributions and continual inroads of that Garison. This made them very earnestly wish for the Siege ever since the beginning of the War, and it was the end of all their desires which they expressed in the acclamations which they gave the King in his return from the last Campaign.

*Cambray* is the strongest place, *its fortifications.* and the most important of all the Netherlands. The *Escaut* runs thorow it and fills all its ditches: it is also regularly fortified with Ramparts, Bastions, Halfmoons, and with two Forts: and

and commanded by a Citadel of a square form, which is separated from it; and besides its Bastions, Halfmoons, and ditches, is placed in a most advantageous situation. The place is the more considerable for being the capital City of *Cambresis*, and the Metropolitan Seat of the greatest part of the low Country Catholicks, and for having a Church fill'd with many rich Gifts and of great Revenue and ecclesiastical Dignities. They say that it was very famous even in the time of the Romans. It got a great reputation under *Clodion* King of *France*, when he rendred himself master of it with the loss of 50000 men who were sacrificed at the taking of it as well of the Besiegers part as of the besieged: The particular care which *Charles* the fifth took to fortifie it, very much augmented



augmented its reputation, and indeed it has been so well established in the Wars of our Age, that it hath always passed for the most formidable place in the whole seventeen Provinces. Besides, it was a mortal scourge to the sides of *France*, gave no repose to *Picardy*, threatned the *Sein* it self, and in the times of war gather'd so great contribution, that it not only suppli'd it self but was in a condition to furnish with necessaries all the Catholick places in its neighbourhood, and to give subsistence to abundance of Troops, serving also in the mean time for a Refuge to all sorts of criminals. The King being sensibly touch'd with the evils caused by this place to so great part of his Realm, would by all means give a remedy thereto, and therefore he then shut his eyes against all

all the assaults of the Imperialists as we have marked, and formed the project of taking of *Cambray*, as well as *Valenciennes* by getting into his hands *Conde* and *Bouchain*. After the taking of those two last named places, he never left the Garisons of the former to be in any quiet, he put a stop to their inroads, and hindered his subjects from paying the contributions. He made the Baron de *Quincy* to keep the field, to take or scatter their Convoies, and so placed his Troops when the Winter was far advanced in quarters that they might be in a readiness, by the Siege of those places and by taking them in, to put an end to the causes of so many troubles.

By this means he establish'd the repose of his own Realm, put himself in a condition of carrying

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ing the War into his Enemies Country. He dismember'd one of the most considerable parts of the Monarchy of *Spain*, and facilitated the progress of his Arms.

*Don Pedro Savala* a native of *Biscay* was Governour of the Town and Cittadel. He was a man that had spent forty years of his Life in the service of the Catholique King, and whose Age and experience gotten in the wars made him to be very much esteemed. The Garison was composed of about one thousand horse and of the Regiments of the Infantry of *Vaudemont*, *Mollenbery*, *Tilly*, one of *Hollanders*, two Spanish of the old Body and one of *Walloons*. And Garison.

His Majesty made both the City and the Cittadel to be shut up within the lines, and caused divers Bridges to be layd over The disposition of the Quarters.

over the *Escant* for communication, and then he thus ordered the Quarters. He chose his own at *Avain* on the side of the Citadel, and kept with him the Marshal *Feuillade*. The Marshal *Lorges* had his on the right side of that of the Kings in a place named *Escand'auvers* on the other side of the Town and citadel towards the Gate of *Valentiennes*. Marshal *de Luxembourg* took his Quarters on the left hand on this side *St. Sepulchres* near to *Chantignette*, and Marshal *Schomberg* took up all that part which is on this side the *Escant* from new Town to *Cantimpre*.

Succours  
hundred.

His Majesty sent the Baron *de Quincy* with a Body of Horse on the side of *Bavay* in *Hanault* in the neighbourhood of *Mons* as much to oppose all succour as to trouble the Commerce of

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of those places and there to observe the enemy.

The Prince of *Orange* and the Duke de *Villa Hermosa* seeing *Valenciennes* taken, and all there de signs which they had for to succour it rendered unprofitable, they formed new ones together, to oppose the enterprises of the King. They did not all doubt but that his Majesty would besiege *St. Omers*, and on the other side they determined not to succour *Cambray*, whether it were that they imagined that place, being one of the strongest of *Europe*, would of it self render all the Endeavours of the King vain, or that they despaired to be able to releive it, being encompassed about as it was with *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, *Bouchaine*, *Douvay*, and other places of the like Importance. However it was, they rendesvouz'd their Troops in

*Preparati-  
ons to relieue  
Cambray.*

in the Territory of *Asnest* near to *Gaunt*, and published that they would oppose the designs the French might have against *St. Omers*, or to revenge themselves for the loss they had received by besieging some place of the French upon the River *Lys* or in the French *Flanders*.

The places  
on the fron-  
tiers secu-  
red.

These menaces of the enemy caused the King to write to *Monsieur* his Brother to suspend the siege of *St. Omer* till he should receive new orders, and sent in the mean time *Marquis Louvis* and the *Gens de Arms* in *Walloon Flanders* and upon the *Lys* to provide for the security of those places.

The besieged  
sally  
forth.

In the mean time the Govern-  
or of *Cambrai* began on the  
twenty fourth of *March* to give  
some proofs of that vigorous  
resistance which he intended  
to make. He caused three hun-  
dred

dred horse to make a Sally by the Gates of *Selles* and *Cantimpre* upon the Quarters of Marshal *Schomberg*, separated in many Bands to the end that they might view the besiegers without being perceived, and also give them a means to advance further, if occasion should offer. They were not come forward above an hundred and fifty paces, but they were encounter'd with a small number of Cavaliers under the Conduct of Collonel *Rose*, who pursued them even to the Palissade, killing some and taking others prisoners, where he himself was wounded.

The lines being perfected by the continual labour of the Soldiers and of the Peasants of *Picardy*, the King resolved to open the Trenches on the twenty eighth at night. At that time ar-

E rived

*The arrival  
of the Prince  
of Soissons,*

rived there a great number of  
Voluntiers, among which were  
Prince *Thomas of Savoy* Count  
of *Soissons*; Prince *Philip*  
Chevalier of *Savoy*, The Prince  
of *Mourges &c.*

*The Trenches  
Opened.*

*Marshal  
Schom-  
bergs  
Guards.*

They resolv'd to make the  
Attacque on the Quarters of  
Marshal *Lorges*, against two Half-  
moons, one of which covered  
the Gate of *Valenciennes*, and the  
other was on the left side of the  
same Gate. His Majesty caused  
the first Guard to be mounted  
in his presence by Marshal  
*Schomberg*, the Marquis *Resnel*  
Lieutenant General, the Count  
*St. Geran* Marshal de Camp, the  
Prince de *Harcourt* Ayde de  
Camp, Monsieur *Rubentel* Briga-  
dier of the Infantry, with three  
Battalions of the French Guards  
and six Squadrons under *Fau-  
velle* Brigadier of the Cavalry,  
followed by one of the Guards  
of



of the Body of *Noailles*, one of *Luxemburg*, one of the white Musqueteers, one of the *Croates*, one of the *Dauphins* Regiment, and one of *Orleans*.

*The King comes into the Trench.*

The King getting away from his Train would needs see the beginning of the works accompanied only with the Chevalier *Vandôme* and the Prince d'*Harcourt*. The besieged fired exceedingly ; but they kill'd but four soldiers which were cut off with one shot of a Cannon the next day in the morning.

*M. Fivillades Guard:*

The twenty ninth at night the Guard was releived by Marshal *Fenillade* : *Cardonniere* Lieutenant General , Marquis *Tilladet* Marshal de Camp, Marquis *Chiverny* Ayde de Camp, *Salis* Brigadier of the Infantry, with two Battalions of the Guards of *Swisses* and one of *Salis* supported by Monsieur *Le Fitte*

A Battery  
raised.

M. Luxem-  
burgs  
Guard.

Brigadier of the Cavalry, with two Squadrons of the Guard of the Body of *Duras* and *Lorges*, and four others of the black Musqueteers, of the *Dauphins*, *Orleans*, and *Croates*. The morning and all the day following a Battery which they had raised on the River on the side of Newtown, and which had let them see plainly the fortification they were to attack, began very much to incommode the Besieged. From the thirtieth of *March* at night, to the first of *April* the Trench was carried within an hundred and fifty paces of the Counterscarp without any loss. Marshal *Luxemburg* was there that day, and with him the Count *Auvergne* Lieutenant General, Chevalier *Tilladet* Marshal de Camp, Marquis de *Cavois* Aide de Camp, *Tracy* Brigadier of the Infantry, with  
three

three Battalions, two of the French Guards and one of *Salis*, and six Squadrons under *Auger* Brigadier of the Cavalry, two of which Squadrons were of the Guards *de Corps* of *Noailles* and *Luxemburg*, one of the Musqueteers, one of *St. Aignan*, one of *Heaudicourt*, and one of *Bligny*. In the mean time the besieged performed very well their parts. They caused every night great fires to be made upon the plain of the Countericarp, to discover and overthrow the enemies works.

They every day sallied forth, which they would have still continued without doubt, but that the Rains made the earth so slippery that hindred the Guard in the Trenches from working, so that they had nothing to do. However they lost five prisoners and one Engineer,

*A Sally of  
the Besieged.*

who being discontented with the Spaniards came and rendered himself in the Camp.

M. Fuillade his  
Guard: The  
halfmoons  
attacqu'd.

The 2 of *April* the Trench being finished the King was resolved to attacque the two halfmoons. It was the Marshal *Feuillades* day, with the Count *de Auvergnny* Lieutenant General, the Marquis *Tilladet* Marshal *de Camp*, the Prince *de Elbeuf* Aide *de Camp*, the Marquis *de Uxelles* Brigadier of the Infantry at the head of four Battalions of the Royal Regiments and of the *Dauphins*, sustained by the Marquis of *Buzenval* Brigadier of the Cavalry, with a Squadron of the Life Guards, and five Squadrons of Light Horse. These Troops not only carried the two halfmoons but they also siezed an angle of an Horn-work on the side of the Fort of *Selles*. The Besieged defended

fended themselves very manfully, and the taking of those posts cost the French an hundred soldiers and as many wounded.

The Commander and Officers of the Town seeing on the thirteenth that the mines were fixed to the Body of the place, and fearing the like inconvenience of that of *Conde*, and that so lately of *Valenciennes*, believing they should not stay the springing the Mine, nor that they should be able to withstand the assault, they sent out a party late at night, and demanded to capitulate. The Governour thought it was prudence to conserve for his Prince a Garison composed of so many good Troops, and he also flattered himself with the hope that he might be able to keep the Cittadel for a long time, and make them to draw out the

*The Garri-  
son capitu-  
late.*

Siege so long that it might give time to the Confederates to succour them, and to put some stop that way to the Torrent of the Designs and Conquests of the King, or at least to destroy or considerably to infeeble his Army. As soon as the Capitulation was demanded, his Majesty agreed to a Truce for twenty four hours, and the Count de *Auvergne* receiv'd the hostages.

A Truce.

M. Luxemburgs  
Guard.

The Guard was releiv'd that night from the third to the fourth by Marshal *Luxemburg*, the Duke de *Villeroy* Lieutenant General, Chevalier *Tilladet* Marshal de Camp, Chevalier *Vandôme* Aide de Camp, the Counts of *Tallard* and *Villechanver* the one Brigadier of the Cavalry, and the other of the Infantry, with four Battalions, half of *Alsace* and half of *Fuzi-  
liers*

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*liers*, and six Squadrons, one of the *Guards de Corps* and five of Light Horse.

The fourth the Marshal *Luxemburg* was advertiz'd that *Monsieur de Ris* Commander of the Cavalry in *Cambray*, and *Monsieur Comarvius* Master de Camp of a Spanish *Tirce*, demanded to speak with the King. The *Marquis de Angeau* introduced them into the Kings Tent, who gave them Orders for the retreat of the Garison into the Citadel. They first of all abandoned one Gate of the Town, then the Ramparts and the Streets, and left *Cambray* in the power of the *French*.

It was on the fifth that this order was executed, which passed very peaceably. Two Battalions of the French Guards, one of the Guards of Swisses, one of *Salis*, and a Squadron of the Guards of the Body

*They possess  
the Town.*

Body possessed themselves of all the Posts, as soon as the Garison were gone to secure themselves in the Cittadel. Then the Hostages on either side were surrendered and the Truce ceased.

*His Majesty grants the priviledges to the Town.*

The Clergy and the Magistrates of the Town came to render their Homage to his Majesty, who signed to the Capitulation and granted to the Inhabitants the same priviledges which he had granted to those of *Lille* on the like occasion, and to the Clergy the same Franchises which those of *Tournay* had obtained in 1667, permitting the Archbishop to reside at *Cambray*, provided that he would take an oath of fidelity, which he did.

*He is complemented by the Embassador of Savoy.*

The Count *Ferreri* Embassador of *Savoy*, who that day arrived at the Camp to reside near his Majesty, testified to him in the

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the name of their Royal Highnesses the part which they took in his happy successes, and he was received with all the marks of a particular esteem.

The Cardinal d' *Estree* came thither also and was lodged with the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, having rendred his Devoir to his Majesty: and after a few days that he had resided there he was nominated to go to *Rome* to relieve his Brother Embassadour there.

And by the  
Cardinal  
de *Estree*.

Monfieur being arrived on the twenty fourth of *March* in the Camp of his Army at *Blandeck*, and having made every thing ready, he disposed himself for the Siege of *St. Omer*. It is one of the principal places of *Artois* and of the Spanish *Netherlands*; considerable for its situation, for its fortifications, for the inconvenience it gave to  
*France*,

The Siege of  
*St. Omers*.

*The King  
disposes  
things for  
the Siege.*

*France*, and for the contribution it raised from thence. It troubled the Commerce of *Calais*, and divided the conquered Countries betwixt *Arras* and *Dunkirk*, and desolated all *Boulonnois*. The King had the year past proposed to himself to deliver these Countries from all those evils which this place caused. To which effect he took the occasion of advantage from the Siege of *Mastricht*, where the Army of the confederates were engaged, and having ordered *Marquis Louvois* to assist at the Siege of *Aire*, which *Marshal de Humieres* had enterprised, and which place was carried in few daies, his Majesty cover'd his designs which he had against *St. Omers* in taking of that, publishing that he did it to be revenged for the Siege of *Mastricht*, and it was

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was under the same pretence  
 that at the same time he caused  
*Linch* to be taken by the same  
 Marshal. Having at last cau-  
 sed the Siege of *Mastricht* to be  
 raised by Marshal *Schomberg*, his  
 Majesty order'd the Marshal *de*  
*Humieres* as Governour of the  
 Countries conquer'd in *Flan-*  
*ders*, to make himself master of  
 all the Posts that encompassed  
*St. Omers*, and to take from it all  
 manner of communication by  
 sending certain Troops into the  
 field. All this was punctually  
 executed. The Marshal caused  
 the Castle of *Cassel* to be forti-  
 fied, and sent in the month of  
*March*, the last year Monsieur  
*de Mommont* Captain of the  
 Guards, and Brigadier of the  
 Infantry, to sieze on *Nieuwet, Bac,*  
*Momelin, Clair-Maraix,* and  
 other parts round about. It  
 was in this Action that Count  
*Genlis*

*Genlis* was kill'd in forcing a Re-  
doubt at the head of the Regi-  
ment of the Crown, of which he  
was Collonel. Having at last  
left the command of his Troops  
to *la Motte Marshal de Camp*,  
he came to the Kings Camp,  
where he let his Royal High-  
ness understand under whom he  
commanded, the condition in  
which he had left all things.

The fortifi-  
cations of  
St. Omers.

St. Omer is the chief City of  
the Spanish *Artois*, situate on the  
River *Aae*, fortified with walls,  
Bastions, Halfmoons, Ditches,  
Marshes, and Lakes, where  
there are little floating Islands.  
They believe by tradition in this  
Country that this is the famous  
Road of *Ictius*, where *Cesar* em-  
barked his men when he went  
to war upon the Britains, and they  
would have the sand and gra-  
vel which is found thereabouts  
to be an assured mark that the  
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a Re Sea did heretofore flow so far  
 Regi as it. The place was first cal-  
 ch he led *Sithien*, it chang'd its name,  
 t last and from a simple Castle as it  
 roops was became a City in the time  
 amp, of St. Omer Bishop of *Terroii-*  
 mp, *ane*. The people that inhabit it,  
 igh- the riches in which they abound,  
 a he the Canal for commerce named  
 in the New-Foss, and the Abby  
 of St. *Bertin*, render it as cele-  
 of brous as its Arms, and its for-  
 he ces.

It had within the place a Ga- *The Garrison*  
 rison of 2000 foot and 500  
 Horse: besides the *Militia* and  
 the Burgueesses. St. *Vegnant* com-  
 manded there. But the Prince  
 of *Robeck* as Governour of the  
 Spanish *Artois* had there the  
 chief place.

Monseigneur having visited the *The quarters*  
 Posts and invested the place, he *taken up by*  
 distributed the Quarters. He *Monseigneur.*  
 took his own called the Generals  
 Quarter

Quarter at *Blandeck*, and retained with him the Marshal de *Humieres*, Count du *Plessis* Lieutenant General, *Stoupe* Marshal de *Camp*, with two Battalions of *Navarre*, one of *Humieres*, and two of *Phiffer*; and two Squadrons of *St. Germain Bauprie*, and one of *Vaines*. He posted the Prince of *Soubise* Lieutenant General in the way to *Arques* with Monsieur de *Alber* Marshal de *Camp*, de *Auberade* Brigadier, with two Battalions of *Anjou*, and two of *Vaisseans*. At *Clairmarais* one Battalion of *Conty* under Monsieur *Lare* Master de *Camp*. At old Castle upon the old Canal, six Companies of the *Dauphins* Dragoons. At *Nieulet la Motte* Marshal de *Camp*, with two of *Greeders* Battalions, and one of *Phiffer*, six Companies of Dragoons of the Collonel Generals, and one Squadron of the Regiment

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ment of *de Aumonts*. At the Fort of *Bac* a Battalion of *Gree- ders*, at *St. Momelin* a Battalion of the Crown under the Chevalier *de Genlis*, the King having gratified him with his Brothers Regiment : At *Tilque* the Marquis *de Trouffe* Lieutenant General , the Chevalier *Sourdis* Marshal *de Camp*, the Marquis *Bordages* Brigadier with a Battalion of the Royal Regiment of *Rouffillon*, and two of Italians. At *Ovatte* one Battalion of the Crown. At *Tattinghen* *Frezelier* Lieutenant General of of the Artillery with the Regiment of *Toutrain* which he commanded, and *Bordages* Regiment of Horse. At *Visque* six Companies of Dragoons of the *Dauphins* under Monsieur *de Longueval*. At *Viferne* two Squadrons of *Gournay*, who as Brigadier of the Cavalry com-

F

manded

manded all those who served at the Siege.

*The Siege  
not pressed.*

Thus without drawing the Lines St. Omer was invested, and Monsieur would presently have fallen to attack it, but that his Army being yet weak and the great circuit of the place, and the Marshes required a far greater number of men, so that he was fain to stay for the coming of other Battalions and the orders the King would give; besides, the Artillery was not yet come into the Camp being hindred by the rains, till just then. However in the meantime they carried the Redoubt of Colear and some other Posts, and endeavoured to assure the communication of their Quarters to hinder all succours.

*Recruits.  
sent to Mon-  
sieur.*

On the twenty eighth of March the Duke de Aumont Governor



vernour of *Bullonois* sent him a great convoy, and after a little time came himself into the Camp of his Royal Highness with all sorts of munitions and with above 2000 Foot and 500 Horse of the *Militia* of War within his government. Monsieur enforced the quarters of *Clairmarais* and *Nieurlet* with the Infantry, and that of *Tilque* with the Cavalrie.

These succours being come, and the arrival of the Artillery made Monsieur take a resolution to assault the Fort *Vaches*, or the Cow, which secured the most feeble places of the Town. This Fort is on the side of the Gate of the high Bridge, which was defended with 400 Walloons. On the twenty ninth they raised a Battery of four pieces of Canon to batter a ruin, and to make a lodgment to su-

*Attaque of  
the Fort  
Vaches:*

*The besieged  
sally.*

stain them there. At night the same day the besieged made a very vigorous sally with a design to nail up the Canon and so overthrow their Lodgment. Monsieur de Albret Marshal de Camp with 400 of the Regiment of Navarre conducted by his Lieutenant Collonel, the Chevalier Souvray, after a very obstinate dispute forced the besieged to reenter the place, pursuing them even to the Counterscarp, d' Albret had one horse killed under him in this Action and lost about twenty men. The Besieged lost double the number both killed and wounded, the most considerable prisoners were an Ayd Major and another Officer of a Walloon Regiment, who were taken prisoners within twenty paces of their Counterscarp.

At that time Monsieur received

ved ten Battalions and some Recruits sent from the King. Squadrons which the King sent him, and the second of *April* the King sent to them to open the Trenches. His Royal Highness designed two Attaques, one at *Tattinghen* against a corner of an horn Work the strongest place of all the Works, and the other on the Fort *Vaches*.

From the fourth to the fifth The Trenches opened. Guard of du Pleffis. at night Monsieur made the Guard be mounted for the opening the Trench by the Count *du Pleffis* Lieutenant General, Monsieur *la Motte* Marshal de Camp, Monsieur *d' Aubarede* Brigadier of the Infantry with two Battalions of *Navarre* who were placed on the right side of the Trench, and two of *Frezelier* or *Tourain* and *Phiffer* on the left side back'd by four Squadrons of *Gournay* and *Vaines*, and at the same time the Trench

Collonel  
Vaine kil-  
led.

was also opened at the Fort *Vaches*. The Besieged did not perceive these attacks till the morning, when they failed not to ply us with their Canon, and to shoot into our Camp, where Collonel *Vaine* was killed doing his duty at the head of his Squadron.

Marquis la  
Trouffes  
Guard.

From the fifth to the sixth at night the Guard was relieved by the Marquis *la Trouffe* Lieutenant General, *Stoup* Marshal de Camp, with the Regiments of *Anjou* and of the Italian *Magalotti*. *Frezelier* had that morning made ready ten pieces of Canon at the quarter of *Tattinghen* which played with very good success, and he disposed another Battery of four pieces against the Cow-Fort.

Prince Sou-  
bise  
Guard.

From the sixth to the seventh was the day of Prince *de Soubise* Lieutenant General, with the Chevalier

*Chevalier de Sourdis* Marshal de  
Camp at the head of four Batta-  
lions, two of the Queens Regi-  
ment and two of *Vaisseaux*. *The Fort ta-*  
*ken.*

From the seventh to the  
eight night Monsieur de *Albert*  
was on the Guard of the Trench  
till the Attaque of *Tattinghen*. On  
the other side Count *du Plessis*  
with the Battalions of *Navarre*  
and *Anjou* and the Italian, se-  
conded by the *Dauphins* Dra-  
goons invested the Cowfort on  
the side of the water Gate. Mon-  
sieur thought good to attempt  
that attaque, for that the fort  
was already in an ill Condition  
by the Canon, and incommo-  
ded by a certain Lodgment  
which they had made there. The  
Besieged who beleiv'd them-  
selves yet in a Condition to de-  
fend it, imagined that it was but  
a false Attacque. But the Dra-  
goons commanded by Monsieur

*Longevall* and by the Chevalier *Quevilly* his Lieutenant, alighted, and with their Swords in their hands kill'd all that resisted, and making prisoners some of the Enemy, who demanded Quarter. Collonel *Fairfax* with one of their best Officers were kill'd upon the place, and *Quevilly* fighting was there wounded. In the mean time Count *du Plessis* with those Battalions which we nominated assaulted the side of the high Bridge: but the Cannons which were placed there opposed his passage. Without this Obstacle he had put a terror into the Town by taking from them all hopes of Relief by *Nieurlet* and *Bac*, and had reduced them to the same Extremity as they were in at *Valenciennes* in the attack of the Crown work.

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The Chiefs and the Generals of the low Countrys did not loose a moment in resisting the torrent of the Conquest of *France*. The Prince of *Orange* having assembled his Infantry and Cavalry of the *Hollanders* in the Dutch *Flanders* he re-inforc'd them with the Regiments of *Holstein, de Orsbeck* and other *Hollanders* which serv'd in *Treves*, and with an Army of about 12000 horse and of forty Battalions, the least of which contained 800 men, he came to *Anvers* with the Duke of *Villa Hermosa* to consult with him the means of saving those Provinces from being wholly overrun, and to put the Flemings out of that Consternation they were in by some considerable Action.

The consultations of the Confederates.

The King, who was not ignorant that the forces of the Confederates

The King  
sends Suc-  
cours to  
Monsieur.

derates were much greater than those of his Army, which he had given to Monsieur, and that they might easily be able to undertake some Siege or else to cause Monsieur to raise his Siege about *St. Omer*: to prevent all their enterprises he caused *Cardonniere* Commissary General of the Cavalry and Lieutenant General, to leave his Camp with twenty six Squadrons with design to refresh themselves for some days in new Quarters, his Majesty sending presently after them Marshall *Luxemburg* with two Companies of Musqueteers and nine Batalions under *Tracy*, and gave the Marshal order to joyn all those Troops together with the *Gens d'Arms* which had already past to *Lisle* and other reinforcements, to make head against the enemy, and to cover Monsieurs Siege, and to give



give time to Marquis *Louis* to provide for the surety of the places on the Frontiers, as *Lisle*, *Courtray* and others, in all which he so disposed things that they might be able to make a long defence in case they were attack'd.

On the other side Monsieur sent also for precaution one Battalion to *Bergue*, and another to *Dunkirk* to put those two maritime places in a condition to defend themselves.

All these precautions of the French did very much thwart the Council that was held at *Anvers*. The Confederates considered that the King being master of *Cambray*, which Siege was very much advanced and Monsieur of *S. Omer*, his Majesty might then reunite all his forces, and force them to a Battle or raise their Siege if they should undertake any, as soon as they

*The deliberation of the Confederates against their own maxims.*

they should be arrived in the same Province under *Oudenard*, although they were much more strong, by reason that the Imperialists had joyned them. Thus the Council could not but agree to the advice of the Prince of *Orange*, who would presently oppose them in their Enterprize against *St. Omer*, flattering themselves to have found an occasion of revenging themselves for being forced to raise their Siege at *Maiſtricht* by the French, of which Town they had made themselves sure. And since Sieges had not been so prosperous to them, they resolved now to try the Fortune of a Battel, in which they promised to themselves better success.

*why they consented to a Battel.*

The Spaniards, contrary to their ordinary Resolutions against hazarding a Battel, were at

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at this time perswaded that the Prince of *Orange* should give Battel if he found a favourable opportunity. For he thereby hazarded nothing of theirs if he did it, neither the Reputation of their Arms nor the loss of their Troops; and they might by this means of a Battel conserve their own estates at anothers charge, or put a stop to an entire overthrow. The *Hollanders* also did not oppose it, supposing that in case of ill Fortune, they ought always to defend the *Catholique Netherlands*, against which they very well saw the King must carry his Arms, before he could come to them.

But not to forget too long what passed before *Cambray*, *Savella* who had retired out of the City with the Garison into the Citadel caused part of the horse

horse to be lodg'd in the Ditches, the place not being able to contain them all, and he caused all those as were useles to be killed, and so disposed himself and Garison for a vigorous Resistance. He found himself also very well provided of all sorts of ammunition as well as of soldiers, and in a place that both Nature and Art had rendred very formidable to the Vulgar, so that they believed this fortress would be the Chruch yard of all the French that should endeavour to take it. And *Ris* who commanded the Cavalry told the Marquis *de Angeau* with much confidence when he presented him to his Majesty to capitulate about the Town, that the Cittadel would cost the King that Summers work. However he durst not accept the Challenge the Marquis made him

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him that he would lay with him ten thousand Crowns, that it would not hold out to the middle of the Spring, which was already far advanced.

*The Truce  
ceases.*

On the fifth of *April* the Hostages were rendred and the Truce ended, and the King caused the Town on that side towards the Cittadel to be barricaded, and those streets that adjoynd neer it, and raised two

*Batteries  
raised.*

Batteries one on the rampart of the Town and the other in the Camp at the Quarter of the Marshal *Lorges*. These two Batteries were seconded by two attacques which they made, the one by the plain, the other on the side of the Gate of *Valenciennes* against two Bastions and two halmoons of the Citadel which look'd on that side of the City.

*The Attaque  
disposed.*

The same night they opened the Trench after the same manner

*The Trench  
opened.*

as

*The King  
spares his  
Soldiers.*

as they formerly did, with this only difference that the King would not permit but one General Officer to each Guard. The Army being now not so numerous by reason of the detachment which he had sent to strengthen Monsieur, and the place besieged look'd on as a murtherer, the King took all the ways he could to spare his Soldiers, and therefore would not press the enterprize, being more desirous to sacrifice Time in the Siege than his Troops. the first night the Besieged witnessed great vigour and briskness, killing or wounding with their Artillery above twenty five Soldiers in the Guard in the Trench.

*M. Louvis  
returns to  
the Camp.*

On the sixth the Marquis *Louvis* returned to the Camp from visiting the conquered places, after he had put all things in such

such a condition that they needed not to fear any surprise from the Confederates. The Duke of *Villeroy* under Marshal *Scomberg* possessed the Quarter of Marshal *Luxemburg*, who was gone to favour the enterprise of Monsieur as had been said. That night the Besieged made two fallies to overthrow the Works, but were still beaten back, and they could not hinder them from carrying on the Trench even to the side of the Counterscarp.

*And the Duke of Villeroy.*

*Two sallies.*

On the seventh in the morning the Count d' *Avergne* was wounded with the blow of a Cannon on the head.

*Count Avergne wounded.*

*Vigny* Captain of the Bombardiers having made ready many mortars, flung the night following an infinite number of Bombs and Carcasses into the Cittadel, which as if it had been thunder-struck beat down all the top of it, and

*The effect of his Bombs.*

G

falling

falling into a Magazin of Grana-  
dos consumed it. Those of the Cit-  
adel endeavoured to answer  
them in the same manner in  
flinging great quantity into the  
Town and into the Camp, but  
whether the matter was not  
good, or that they were ill pre-  
pared, they had no great effect.  
On the eight the Bombs and  
Mortars continued to batter the  
Cittadel and ruined the other  
Magazins, beat down their  
*Corps du Guard*, which was to-  
wards the Gate of the Cittadel,  
and forced the Besieged to retire  
into their casements or loop-  
holes: and on the ninth they  
finished the communication of  
their Works.

*Another  
Battery.*

*M. de Rey-  
nel slain.*

On the tenth there was ano-  
ther Battery raised upon the  
Ramparts on the left side of the  
Town, where it began to draw  
towards the Cittadel. The Mar-  
quis



*quis de Reynel* Lieutenant General Camp-master General of the light Horse, a man of an illustrious Birth and of great repute for his good service, and particularly esteemed for his experience in warlike Affairs, was killed with a Canon shot as he was discoursing with the Duke *de Villeroy*.

On the eleventh the lines of communication and the courts of Guards being finished, they prepared themselves for an Attack on a Halfmoon, which cover'd the Bastion opposite to the corner of the Town towards the Gate of *Valenciennes*. The besieged prevented the attack *A sally.* by a brisk and vigorous sally both of Foot and Horse, but were repulsed by the Marquis *Tilladet* Marshal de Camp and *d'Uxelles* Brigadier, who were on the Guard in the Trench. The

*The Half-  
moon taken.*

Marquis of *Harcourt-Bewron* at the very same time by the order of the King and the General Officer who commanded, fell upon the Halfmoon of *Picardy* and carried it : *Champereux* and *Courtine* with a good many Soldiers of that Regiment lodged themselves in the neck of the Halfmoon. The Ground was very well disputed and the Besieged lost then above 100 men kill'd and wounded.

*The Counter-  
scarp taken.*

On the eleventh at night to the twelfth the Marshal *Scomberg* relieved the Guard. He attacked the Counterscarp by the Kings order with the Battalions of the Guards and the other Regiments, and lodged themselves there. The Fight was obstinate and cost a great many Officers and Soldiers lives on either side : the French lost among others six Officers of the

the Guards. *Rouvray* Baron of *Arcancy*, *Arnoue*, the Chevalier *Courtenay*, *Sautor*, *Reger*, and *Parfate*; the Chevalier *Boin* and *Constantin* were wounded.

The day after they began to pierce the Bastion with their Canon on the left side of the Town, that they might be able to approach with their mine. They also raised another Battery to ruine the flanks and Caponnières. They also made another lodgment and certain places for their Arms, that they might put their miners under covert.

*Another  
Battery.*

In the mean time the King was in great pain for to know the success of the enterprize at *St. Omers*; from whence he received news by the Couriers every hour, who had brought him word that the Prince of *Orange* at the head of the most

*The news of  
the battel of  
Cassel  
brought to  
the Camp.*

flourishing Army that ever yet the States General were masters of, approached Monsieur with great diligence, but that morning the Marquis d' Effiat, the first Esquire to his Royal Highness whom he had expressly dispatched to the King, brought him the news of the Victory which they had had over the Hollanders.

Monsieur having rendered himself master of the Cowfort, the seventh as we have already mentioned knew by those parties which he had detached from his Camp, to observe the Prince of Orange, that the Prince had quit Xpres with his whole Army, and that he was come to *Peperinghen*. He resolved to go and encounter him with his Troops, and though he seemed to be less strong, he would not however loose the ground he had

had gain'd in that place. He left then to guard the Cowfort and to continue the Attagues on that side, the Marquis *la Trousse* Lieutenant General, and *Stonpa* Marshal de Camp with one Battalion of *Burgundy*, one of *Languedoc*, and one of the *Sea-Royal*, one of *Roussillon*, and some Squadrons of *Bordages* and the Cavalry of *Boulonnois*. He sent to *Bac*, *Nieurlet* and *Onattes*, one Battalion of *Phiffers*, and one of *Greeders* Dragoons, and the rest of the *Militia* of *Boulonnois*. And so being assured of divers Posts about the place, he left the Lines on the ninth in the morning. He presently sent away to *Bergue* to advertise the Duke of *Luxemburg* to joyn him, and within half a quarter of a league from the Camp upon an Eminence near *Arque* he found *Cardonniere* with

*Monsieur*  
leaves the  
Lines.

He meets the  
recruits.

twenty six Squadrons and with him Monsieur St. *Pouange*. He continued his march to an high place which is between *Cassel* and the Abby of *Ovattine*, where he encamped. On the tenth in the morning his Army was reinforced by the Marquis of *Livourn* with the *Gens d'Armery*, *Revel* with his Brigade of Horse, and at night by *Tracy* with nine Battalions.

*Ranges his  
Army in  
Battalia.*

Monsieur found himself now at the head of 25000 Combatants 16000 Foot and 9000 Horse. He began to view his Camp and his Posts, and understood with what diligence the Prince of *Orange* came towards him, he put his Army in *Battalia* on this side of a little River called the *Pene*. He gave the command of the right wing which he had placed between *Cassel* and *Ovattine* in the field of

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of *Ablinghen* to the Marshal *de Humieres*, and placed neer him for Lieutenant General *Cardonnier* and the Chevalier *Sourdis* for Marshal *de Camp*. He gave the left wing which had its station on this side the *Buscure* to Marshal *Luxemburg*, who had for his Lieutenant General the Count *du Plessis*, and for Marshal *de Camp* Monsieur *d' Albret*, and the second line of the left wing he gave to the Prince of *Soubise* with order to make use of the opportunities that should offer themselves in the Battel. But you may see the order of the Battel drawn in a scheme better than in a long discourse, which shall be annexed to this.

The Prince of *Orange* had received advice from the Prince of *Robek*, that assured him that Monsieur had not with him above 14000 men, and that he had

had not made any Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation, and that if his Highnesse deferred the time longer to succour *St. Omers*, it would be too late, because there would come from the Kings Camp great store of Troops to enforce that of *Monfieurs*. All these reasons obliged the Prince to part from *Ypres* with his Army which consisted of 30000 fighting men, and encamped that night being the ninth at *Marie-Capel*. He there understood that the French were not above a league from him, he put his Army into *Battalia*, and on the tenth about noon his Army faced that of *Monfieurs* in five divisions, it was drawn up on the left side of *Cassel* and on this side of the River of *Pene*. He then caused his right wing to make an haught neer to *Moulins* a post contiguous

The Armies  
face one another.

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ous to the village of *Pene*, and his left wing towards the village of *Bauvincourt*. It would be difficult to describe the fair Show that this Army made, it is certain it was composed of above 12000 Horse and 20000 Foot, besides an other gross Body of 5 or 6000 horse which attended continually under the leading of the Count of *Nassau*, the States General of the Cavalry. The other chief Officers under his Highness were Count *Waldeck* Camp Marshal General, Count *Horn* General of the Artillery: *Vanweblen* Major General, and *Mountpovillan* Serjeant Major.

*The Princes  
Troops and  
chief Offi-  
cers.*

The first thing that the Prince would undertake, was to relieve *St. Omer* on the side of *Back*, which seem'd to be the only way left to do it. For this end he commanded his Dragoons to sieze on the Abby of *Pene*, by which

*Their enter-  
prise.*

which action he would cover his march which he intended to take on the right hand.

Opposed by  
Marshal  
Luxem-  
burg.

Monfieur who perceived the Enemy to stretch himself forth towards the right side, ordered Marshal *Luxemburg* to post his Dragoons at *Sainfandoux*, and the Cavalry of the second Line at *Moutin*, *Balamberg* to cut off their way to *Ovattes* in case they should advance on that side, and then understanding that the Prince of *Oranges* Dragoons had siezed on the Abby of *Peve*, he sent the Dragoons of *Listenoy* and the Regiment of *Lyonnois* to chase them thence : but the Prince having reinforced them with some Foot, there began

A skirmish.

in that place a skirmish which lasted till night, till the Marshal *Luxemburg* forced them to retire and remained master of that Post, leaving there Soldiers with

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Serjeant for to guard it. Monsieur would have at the same time made a general Attaque, but the advantage of the ground which the Enemies possessed, the passage of two Rivers and the day being almost spent obliged him to defer it. *Monsieur could not execute his design.*

On the eleventh in the morning the Prince of Orange very well perceived that he was engaged to give Battel. The day before he found all the passages whereby he should relieve St. Omers fast shut up, and he thought that he was more strong than the Monsieur, for he was yet ignorant of the recruits that were come to his Royal Highnesses Army; and if he had known it, 'twould have been a shame for him and for the States General to have left his Post. He then resolved to take the occasion to engage, he *The Prince resolves to* pass'd give battel.

*Passes the  
River.*

*Makes a  
new at-  
tempt on  
Penc.*

*Why Mon-  
sieur accepts  
the battel.*

passed the first River, and made his Artillery advance; and made a new assault on the Abby of *Pene*, and lodging there a part of his Dragoons, he posted among some thick shrubs neer to *Monlin* some Squadrons of his own Guards to back divers Battalions, which by the favour of the Canon and the hedges, were to open the way for him to come to the second River, on the other side of which the French Army was encamp'd.

Monseigneur, who observed all these motions, was in a great impatience to come to handy strokes, not so much in consideration of his own glory, and for the advantage that would thereby accrue to his Majesty. He very well foresaw that if the Prince were contented to make head against them without engaging in a Battel, he might  
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so spin out the Time in length,  
 and by that only means render  
 their design against St. Omers  
 unprofitable. He saw also that  
 he had the disadvantage of the  
 ground, and the fewer forces,  
 but the forementioned Reasons  
 made him shut his eyes against  
 all others, carried on by his  
 own courage, having great  
 confidence in his Troops, who  
 testified a very great desire of  
 doing well. He presently prepa-  
 red all things as a General that  
 would not refuse the Combat.  
 He then about nine in the  
 morning opposed to the Hollan-  
 ders who advanced, the two Bat-  
 talions of *Anjou* right over a-  
 gainst the Bridge of the River,  
 and gave order that the right  
 wing should guard the Artillery  
 to the same place, which play'd  
 upon the Enemies Battel till two  
 a clock in the afternoon. He  
 also

also ordered Marshal *Luxemburg* to retake the Abby of *Pene*, which was on the left side where the Marshal commanded. This Post was an assured passage for the Enemies advance, and was of very great importance. The Marshal executed that order with the Royal Regiments and that of the Crown, one Battalion of *Stoppa's*, the Dragoons of *Liftenoy* and other Troops, and with four pieces of Canon. The Hollanders after a long resistance were compelled to dislodg, which they did after they had put fire to the place and rendred it unprofitable to either party.

*Pene retaken.*

*An ill motion of the Prince.*

In the mean time his Royal Highness understood that the enemy had left with the better part of his Army the Height which was on the other side of the River of *Pene* with an apparent

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parent design to pass over and to fight. This oblig'd him to send away presently the Chevalier *Clinvilliers* with some Officers to take a view more neerly of the front of the enemies Army, which appeared but weak on the place where they faced the right wing of the French. The Chevalier brought him word that there was in that place a stone Bridg, by which they might pass over, for that it was not guarded at all, and that he had seen on the other side of that Bridg some Squadrons sustained by Battalions ill drawn up and easie to be broken. This movement of the Prince of *Orange* and the Condition of these Troops offer'd too fair an occasion to overcome to be neglected; and Monsieur presently made use of it.

*Monsieur  
views the  
passages.*

His Army had changed some-

H thing

thing the Order of battel by these movements; as also by the disposition of the Ground and the occasion that had engaged him to it, some of the Dragoonson the Right having passed over to the left, and many Battalions of the second Line being advanced into the first. Monsieur did not only make use of the Officers of the Army and the Aids *de Camp* to carry Orders and to observe the motion of the Armies, but he also employed the Gentlemen of his house, some being order'd to go to divers places, others to stay fixed in certain particular posts, and another part to be about his person. The most considerable of these were the Chevalier *de Beauvon* Captain of his Guards, the Marquis *d'Effiat* first Esquire, the Marquis *Pluvault*, the Chevalier *Nantovilles*



*villet*, Monsieur *de Grave* and many others which we shall mention hereafter.

It was about two a Clock in the afternoon when Monsieur who had resolv'd upon the business, sent word to Marshal *d'Humieres* to advance towards the enemies Front, with order to fight if he found a favourable occasion. The Marshal having perceived the stone Bridg and divers places on the River easily to be pass'd, he let his Royal Highness know by *Chanly* a good Officer of Marshal *de Logis*, and who very well understood the business of war, that he thought good to send the Dragoons of the Collonel General which he had ranged, to begin the fight, for that there could not be offer'd a better opportunity. In passing the River he presented himself before the

*M. Humieres has order to begin the battel.*

*A dangerous  
business.*

*The valour  
of the mus-  
keteers.*

left wing of the Prince of Orange, having with him the *Gens d' Armerie* and the Kings Musketeers, having order'd to follow him two Battalions of *Navar* with a design to gain the height and the Gardens in the middle of the enemies first Line. He fell immediatly within two gros Battalions of Hollanders, seconded by nine Squadrons of *Brederodes*, *Kins-kelland* others. To disintangle himself from them he commanded the two Battalions of *Navar* and the Musketeers to attacque them, making the later to alight. When the Hollanders saw before them the Red-coats, for so they called the Musketeers, they heard the commander of the Battalion of *Oalkembourg* to animate his soldiers to sustain manfully but that shock, and the Victory should be easily theirs

theirs afterwards. But neither the perswasion of the enemies Officers nor the Tempest of two vollies of their Muskets, which they answered with their pistols<sup>c</sup> could hinder these Musketeers from overthrowing by dint of Sword the Regiment which opposed them, whilst those of *Navar* routed the other. After the defeat of these foot the Musketeers seeing the Horse coming towards them, which back'd them, returned to mount their Horses with so great precipitation for fear of loosing the opportunity of charging, that Chevalier *Sourdis* and divers other Officers and Troops which followed them imagined that they had been beaten back, which caused the Chevalier *Sourdis* to say to them that they should not press so, as to cause those that were advancing to

believe they were routed. The Marshal seeing the Enemies Squadrons to advance after the rout of their two Battalions, he opposed them with the Marquis de *Livourn* with the *Gens d' Armery*, who after they had endured the brunt of two discharges, at the nose of the muskets, with their swords in their hands passed over the bodies of all these of the first Line. But being willing to push on the victory farther, it was impossible for him to make them keep their Ranks in the heat of the Combate, so that the Enemies Squadrons falling on a sudden upon them, put them into disorder. But *Revel* with his Brigade succour'd them very opportunely, giving them the means to put themselves into a Body, and to divers others of his Troops to advance as far as a great space where there were  
yet

yet two Battalions sustained by all the Prince of *Oranges* Cavalry. In the mean time *Cardonnier* advertised the Marshal that they saw above fifteen Squadrons to descend from the hill, who were coming to fall upon the flank of his wing, who ordered the same *Cardonnier* Lieutenant General to make head against them with the Squadrons of *Conismark*, and the *Chevalier de Sourdis* to bring on the Musketeers who had recovered their horses.

*The hazard  
of Marshal  
Humieres.*

It was then that Monsieur began to engage himself on his side. He caused the Infantry to advance, and ordered Marshal *Luxemburg* to cause his left wing to advance.

*Monsieur en-  
gages.*

Marshal *Humieres* was still in all the dangers and perils, finding new obstacles. The two Battalions which were in the

*M. Hu-  
mieres beats  
the Enemy.*

great space, one of which was the Prince of *Oranges* Guards, standing firm before the Squadrons of *Curasiers* and of *Tilladet*, and could not be broken without the Infantry. He then commanded *Crevant* with the Queens Battalions, and *Desbordes* and *Raouisset* with those of *Navar* to chase them, which was executed after a most vigorous resistance. Having put to flight those Battalions, he met within a large plain all the Enemies Cavalry who had prepared themselves for to receive him, there being among others one Squadron of white Horse of the Princes own Guard, and for that *Revel's* Brigade had suffer'd much, he caused the *Gens d'Armerie* to advance, who being rallied and having liberty to extend themselves on every side, they began to charge.

Monseigneur

Monsieur who was in the midst of it, seeing some Battalions, and some Squadrons flying before a great Body of the Enemies Foot in the same place where he begun to fight he ran to them crying. *Do you see me, and fly? where is the honour of France?* At the same time he made the Battalions of Greeder and Phiffer to march, to which he joyned his own company of the Guards, and kept none about his person but his Gentlemen and Domesticks. After these orders he rallied those that fled, and sent them back to the fight, encouraging them by his Example, and overthrew all the Enemies Infantry, who having prevailed in the disorder of the French, had almost took their Camp. Monsieur exposed himself very much in this occasion, receiving one Shot from a Musk<sup>ket</sup>

*Monsieur encourages those that fly to return to fight.*

*By his Example and Valour.*

The Chevalier of Lorraine wounded.

ket upon his Arms. The Chevalier of *Lorraine* was wounded in the front, and divers other Gentlemen and Domesticks belonging to his Royal Highness were wounded by his side.

M. Humiers knows that Monsieur is victorious.

Puts the left wing of the Hollanders to the rout.

Marshal de *Humieres* seeing the disorder of the Enemies Infantry, very well perceiv'd that Monsieur had gotten some considerable advantage. And finding he had nothing to fear on that side, and having assured himself on the other side with the Brigade of *Montrevel* of the second Line, which was in very good order, he reinforced the *Gens d'Armes* once more which had suffer'd much, with the Brigade of *Revel* and other Squadrons which were neer it, and charged the gross body of the Hollanders Cavalry, which after an obstinate fight began at last



last to repass the River, and then to disband and fly. Monsieur at the same time was ready with his Infantry on the left side of that victorious Wing, and met the Marshal who came from conquering with the Cavalry the left wing of the Enemies, where weretheir greatest forces, and where fortune seemed to dispute with the bravery of his Troops.

The Duke of *Luxemburg*, who with his left wing had not found that resistance in the Enemies right, and who had wholly broken them, had order from his Royal Highness to pursue the victory with divers Squadrons of the Collonel Generals and some others, who were drawn from the right wing of Marshal *d'Humieres*, and which the Count *Plessis* had the charge to conduct to him.

The

*The dangers  
and bravery  
of the Prince  
of Orange.*

The Hollanders Army in the confusion gained the height and the way to *Cassel* and *la Belle*.

The Prince of *Orange* after that he had exposed himself divers times, and had received several shots upon his Arms, seeing the Battel lost without recovery retired after all his cares sad and followed by few people, hardly knowing whither to go. He went first to *Steenwood* and thence to *Poperinghen*, finding at this time that fortune was not answerable to his courage.

*Monsieurs  
march.*

Monsieur advanced as far as the hill, which was on the other side of the second River, with the Brigades of *d' Aubarode* and *Villechauvis* to stay for the Marshal of *Luxembourg*, or to sustain him in case that Count *Nassau* should have attacked him with those Troops which he led. The Marshal scattered many

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many of the Troops who had rallied to save their Baggage, and took many Officers and Soldiers prisoners, even two leagues on the other side *Cassel*. The Hollanders lost all their Baggage, Food, and Prisoners, thirteen pieces of Canon, a great many Mortarpieces, fifteen Standards, one and forty Ensigns and above ten thousand men, that is to say 3000 slain, as many wounded or taken prisoners, and the rest run away or rendered incapable of service.

*Luxemburgs Actions.*

*The Hollanders loss.*

The chief of quality that were there lost of the Hollanders were *Walstein* Commander of his Highnesses Dragoons. Colonels *Scaep*, *Arembergh*, *Greames*, *Grime*, *Holfwege*, *Hornby*, *Truxes*, Majors of *BrederodsFoot*, *Waldeck*, *Kloofstet* the eldest son of Colonel *Kilpatrick* Governour of *Bosleduc*, *Everwyn* Lieut. Col. of the

*Hollanders of quality slain.*

the same Regiment. Collonel  
*Slaneberg*, the Baron of *Lotthen*  
 and 150 Officers more.

wounded  
 and priso-  
 ners.

Those that were wounded  
 and taken prisoners were *Ryf-*  
*with* Cornet of the Guards of the  
 Body, *Hortman* Lieutenant of  
 the Cavalry of *Valdek*, *Croon-*  
*main* Lieutenant Collonel of the  
 Guards, *Siber* Major, *Laer* Cap-  
 tain, *la Noy* Lieutenant Collonel  
 to Prince *Maurice* and Major  
*Salis* Lieutenant Collonel of  
*Holstein* with the Major of the  
 same Regiment, *Haude* Lieu-  
 tenant Collonel of *Horn* with  
 two Captains, *Schaep* Major of  
*Girickel*, the Count *Warfusce*  
 and Collonel *Vergne* wounded,  
 and prisoner, as also Collonel  
*Witttenhoue*, Lieutenant Collo-  
 nel *Oalkemburg*, Collonel the  
 Count of *Lippe*, *Poeduwel* Lieu-  
 tenant Collonel of the *Branden-*  
*burgs*, Major *Grime*, Collo-  
 nel

Collonel *Zobel*, Collonel *Maregnault* wounded, and about an 100 others as well Chief as under Officers.

The defeat of this Army had been entire but for the inequality of the Ground, the Marshes, the Hedges, the Forrests, the Shrubs and the coming on of the night.

The Troops of the enemies that behaved themselves remarkably were among the Cavalry those of the Regiments of the Life Guard and the Dragoons of his Highness, those of *Valdek*, *Brederods*, *Kinskel*, *Skaep Krouemburg*, *Aremberg*, *Greems* being Scotch. Among the Infantry, the Regiments of his Highness Guard of Foot, that of Prince *Maurice*, the Duke of *Hofsteins*, the Prince of *Brandenburgs*, *Courland*, *Ringrave*, *Waldeck*, *Horne*, *Girikel*, *Van Eppe*,

The Troops  
that did  
well.

*Eppe, Lavergne, Kilpatrick, Wittenhove, Oalkembourg, Toursay, Lippe, Klooster, Grime, Hoffwege, Zobel, Albrunsvart, Slangembur* and three of *Zeland*.

*Slain and  
wounded of  
the French.*

This Victory cost Monsieur about two thousand men kill'd or wounded and some prisoners. Among those that were slain were *Moissac* Cornet of the Musketeers *P<sup>r</sup> Grange* Cornet of the Scotch *Gens d' Armes* *Maker* Cornet of the English, *Bossier* Captain of the Guards, the Chevalier *Beauveaux* Captain Lieutenant of Monsieur *Gens d' Armes*, the Marquis of *Villaferre*, and *Benese* Captains of *Tilladet*, *P<sup>r</sup> Estaille* Captain under the Marshal *Logis* of the *Dauphins* Dragoons, *Mardoliers*, *Tlei* and *Villairs* Captains of *Burgundy*, *Sebastier* Captain in the Queens Regiment, *Crean*, *Humiers* Lieutenant Colonel, *Sigoville*

*Sigoville* Major and *Gozon* Captain in the Regiment of *Le Main*. *Du Chelar* Major, *Lantillac* and *Meschatin* Captains in that of *Anjou*, *Brisset* Captain in that of *Geneva* a *Peimontois*. *Villars* Lieutenant Collonel in the Royal Italian Regiment. *Piequemont* Colonel of the Regiment of Walloons. The Chevalier *Silly* a Gentleman belonging to his Royal Highness.

Prisoners, Count *Carces* Ensign in the Scotch *Gens d'Armes* dyed of his wounds. The Chevalier *La Guetle* Captain Lieutenant of the English also wounded, *Refuge* Captain and *Bourru* Lieutenant of the Guards.

Wounded: the Marquis of *Livourn*, the Count de *Luc* Musketier. In the Scotch *Gens d'Armerie* *Livry* and *Passage*, Quartermasters. In the English, the  
I Chevalier

Chevalier *Estoges* under Lieutenant, The Chevalier *Croll* Ensign, *Obrien* Quartermaster. In the *Gens d' Armery* of *Burgundy* the Marquis of *Montgon* under Lieutenant. In that of *Flanders* two Quartermasters and one Brigadier. In the Regiment of the Queens Light horse, the Marquis *Sequille* Captain Lieutenant. In that of the *Dauphins* light Horse the Marquis *Vallarceaux* under Lieutenant. In that of the *Gens d' Armerie* of *Anjou Lanion* under Lieutenant. In that of the Collonel Generals Captain *Blot*. In that of the Campmaster General the Chevalier *Lussan* Captain, and *Ferriers* Cornet. In that of the *Curassiers Mouces* Captain. In that of *Tilladets Catin* Aid Major and the Chevalier *Narbonne* Captain. In that of *Sourdis Caille* Captain. In that of



of the Dragoons Collonel General *Paynae*, *Chemin*, *Grand-Val*, and *Cussan* Captain. In that of *Listenoy Baudet*, *Lajanie* and *La Font* Captains. In that of the French Guards *Malissey* and other Captains, *Sage*, *Varennes* and *Fouilles* Lieutenants, *Folley*, *Beaumont* under Lieutenants, and *Nonaut* Ensign. In that of *Navar Lurcy*, *Boistroux*, *Castillon*, *Harlier*, *Denot* and *Riotot* Captains. In the Royal Regiment *Villechauve* Lieutenant Collonel and Brigadier of the Infantry, *Biseiux* and *Valle-sablon* Captains. In that of *Conty* the Chevalier *Frisinet*, *Marvel* and *St. Seve* Captains. In that of *Burgundy* the Chevalier *Villairs*, *Talleures*, *St. Cloy*, *Beauregard* and *Thomassin* Captains. In the Queens Regiment *Farges* Lieutenant Colonel, *Grimpier*, *ValCrosseau*, *Duval*,  
 I 2 *Moulgrain*

*Montgrain* and *Bonnet* Captains. In that of *Vaisseaux Lauzier* Major, *La Tournelle*, *Boissiere*, *Arbouville*, *La Mare* and *Renoir* Captains. In that of *Lyonois* *L' Estolle* Lieutenant Colonel, *Sercave*, *Dapinat*, *Bellegard*, *Montbrison*, *L'intival*, *Montagny*, *d' Enonomville*, and *Bony* Captains. In that of *Humieres Dames* Major, *Codere*, *Francalliere*, *Moncabau*, *Fontaines*, *L' Hospital*. Normandy *La Seine*, *Milon* and *Gosse* Captains. In that of *La Maceyns de La Haye de La Motte* and *du Tiel* Captains. In that of *Anjou* *Melonier* Lieutenant Colonel *Desnac*, *Clerac*, *Boulay*, *Boulac*, *Scalberg*, *Chantezerce*, *Ferriere*, *Pallivil*, *Du Long* and *Le Comte* Captains. In that of the Crown the Chevalier *Betancourt* *Genlis* Colonel, *Servey*, and the Marquis of *Aire* the eldest son of the Count *Tavanes* Captains.

tains. In the *Genevian Piemontois du Clos*, *St. Luce*, *Chosil*, *Matovet* and *St. Seriel* Captains. In the Royal Italian Regiment the Count of *Serraville* the Marquis *Orsucci*, and *Rossa* Captains. *Griffi*, *Surgilli*, *Validini*, *Marchetti* and *Buzzoni* under Officers. In that of *Phiffer Borgilli Margdossi* and *Aet* Captains. In that of *Greeders Zegber* Major, *Fabri*, *Courtent*, *Burent* and *Watteville* Captains. In that of *Stoupe* <sup>Volunteers</sup> *Benselle* Captain, and some <sup>who signalized themselves.</sup> of the under Officers of each Regiment.

There were beside very many persons of Quallity who on this occasion signalized themselves in the quality of Volunteers, as the Prince of *Isenghin*; the Brother of the Count *de Solre*, the Marquis of *Thury*, *Daranantum*, *La Vallerie* and other Gentlemen of the French

*Flanders.* Monsieur St. *Pouange*, known very well for his employ which he dispensed with to expose himself to the peril and dangers of War, not failing by by an excess of zeal and courage to be in the first of the Troops that fought, and did great service in retaining those who began to be disordered and in rallying those again who were dispersed.

*This is the  
third Battel  
struck in  
this place.*

The heat of the fight lasted three hours and an half, that is to say from two a clock in the afternoon to half an hour after five in the evening. This is the third Battel which hath been struck under *Cassel* by three Generals bearing the names of *Philip*. The first was advantageous to the low Countries through the ill fortune of *Philip* the Fair, but the other two were as glorious to *France* through the

the courage of *Philip of Valois*,  
and through the valour of this  
*Philip Duke of Orleans*.

The news of this Victory be-  
ing published in the Camp of  
the King, it was solemnised by  
three vallies of all the Canon and  
all the Musketeers. His Ma-  
jesty giving to the Marquis d'  
*Effiant* a Diamond worth two  
thousand Pistoles, and sent a-  
way Monsieur de *Gesvres* the The King  
sends to com-  
plement  
Monsieur.  
chief Gentleman of his Cham-  
ber to the Monsieur to testifie  
his Joy.

*Merille* chief Groom of the The news in  
Paris.  
Chamber to his Royal Highness  
brought this welcome news to  
Madame on the twelfth at night.  
The next day Monsieur the *Dau-  
phin* accompanied with the Madame  
complemen-  
ted.  
Princes of *Conty*, the Duke of  
*Montausier* his Governour and  
many other young Princes and  
Lords of the Court, came from

the Castle of *St. Germain* to *Paris* to rejoyce with her for the prosperous success of the Kings Arms under the conduct of Monsieur. His Majesty wrote to her and sent Monsieur *de Gombaud* one of his Gentlemen in ordinary to compliment her, and all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers, Strangers, and the chief persons of the Realm came to testifie their Joy to that Princess. They made Bonfires for joy before the Palace Royal and also thorow all *Paris* by the people.

*Rejoycing.*

*The Cittadel of Cambray is pressed.*

After this victory they began to press upon the Cittadel of *Cambray*. From the thirteenth to the fourteenth at night they enlarged the places for their Arms, and their Lodgment to put their Artillery under covert, and the descent into the ditch. They raised new Batteries and sprung

sprung some mines, and they prepared and charged others.

The fourteenth in the morning the Duke of *Villeroy* Lieutenant General, being on the Guard with *Rubentel* Brigadier of the Infantry, and the Marquis d' *Angean* Aid de Camp, two Battalions of the *Dauphins* making an attaque on the plain and of the Kings Battalions from without the Town, they took the halfmoon being on the left hand being wholly ruined by the Canon. The Governour of the Cittadel not being able to suffer them so to carry it at noon day, knowing of what consequence it was in giving courage to the French by such easie success, he detached some of the best Officers and Soldiers, and made them retake it before the French had begun to make any Lodgment. The same Soldiers being willing

An Half-  
moon taken  
and retaken.

willing to continue their poynt, and to proceed to overthrow their Works, the Duke of *Villeroy* repulsed them vigorously and had almost retaken the half-moon if they had had any Tools and Workmen to have lodged there, and if they had not considered, that they had attacked it more out of an Importment of Bravery than out of any reason of War.

*Taken a-  
gain.*

From the fifteenth to the sixteenth the Count *St. Geran*, Marshal *de Camp*, *Fosseaux* Brigadier and the Marquis *Chiverny* Aid *de Camp*, being on the Guard of the Trench, with two Battalions of *Picardy*, they carried entirely the same Fort, and there made their Lodgments, whilst that two Battalions of the Guards guarded the works on the right hand. His Majesty had ordered *St. Geran* not to be

too



too wilful in the taking it, in case that he should find any great resistance, for that post being on the left side and without the attacks, the taking of it appeared unprofitable and he had a mind to preserve his Soldiers. But the out Centinels, and the small Guards being on the point of the Halfmoon, at the only menaces which a Serjeant of *Picardy* made something boldly, they which guarded the place abandoned it.

The sixteenth the Marshal *Feuillade* being in the Trench with the Marquis of *Cavois* Aid *de Camp*, the King commanded a cessation of Arms, and let the Governour understand by the Chevalier *Nogent* Aid *de Camp*, also to the King, that he had defended the place according to all the Laws of War, and that could be expected from a man of valour

*The Governour summoned.*

lour and reputation ; that the Army from which he might have expected relief was wholly defeated without hope of getting together again, that the halfmoons and all the out places were taken, that there had been many breaches made, and mines sprung to enlarge them, and in conclusion he ought not to be wilful in any longer defence of the place, which would only serve to destroy a great many valiant men on either side, which he might avoid, whilst he was in a condition to make an honorable and advantagious Capitulation.

*His answer.*

The Governour answered by a letter sent back by the same Chevalier *Nogent*, that he was yet in a condition to defend the place, that when his mines should have ruined those Bastions they would attraque, there was

was still one where he could lodg himself in safety, and that at last when he should be forced to yield to his power, he hoped that his Majesty would use his ordinary generosity towards those Soldiers which had done but their duty.

Nevertheless on the seventeenth in the morning seeing two Bastions almost overthrown by the mines and by the Canon, their best Halfmoons lost, the ditches wholly filled up, and guard in the Trench in a condition to give a general Assault, he thought it no part of his duty to stay for it, and more to the purpose to preserve for his party the rest of the Garison, and some riches, which he saw very well could not be saved but by a capitulation, knowing as he did the valour of the Besiegers, and that the victory would be easily atchieved

achieved in the presence of the King, who knew to come by it through ways so short and surprising. The King also treated him as favourably as he could wish. He permitted him and his Garrison to come forth at the breach with their Arms and Baggage, two pieces of Canon, and guarded as far as *Brussels*. His Majesty immediately sent Marquis *Louvis* into the Cittadel. The Governour presented himself to the King sick and wounded, who praised his brave carriage in the defence of the place. The Garrison went forth in good condition, except the Irish Regiments of *Molemb* and *Tilly*, who as they had performed the most vigorous Actions, had been also the most ill treated.

The King then caused *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan

*tan* Church, and as if Heaven *The King enters the Town and gives thanks.*  
 would concur with Earth to  
 fill up the measure of this Mo-  
 narchs prosperity, the Siege  
 was finish'd the same day that  
 his Majesty had finished in his  
 Camp the stations of the Grand  
 Jubilee. The Archbishop of *Pa-*  
*ris*, and the Father *de La Chaise*  
 Confesser to the King, upon the  
 Question which had been form-  
 ed whether his Majesty could  
 obtain the Jubilee in any other  
 place than that which was set  
 down in the Bull, decided that  
 there was no place limited  
 for the person of his Majesty,  
 since he was not in the same  
 Capacity as simple Travellers.

Lent also was concluded at  
 the same time, which was now a  
 time of mortification to the  
 Confederates as well as to the  
 Catholiques. The King gave *And distrib-  
uted em-  
ployment;*  
 the Government of *Cambray*  
 to

to *Cezan* Major of the Regiment of Guards, the Lieutenancy to *Dreux*, the Majorality to *Parisot* Engineer, the Command of the Cittadel to *Choisi* one of the cheif Engineers, and the Lieutenancy to *du Fresne*. And for that *Cezan* was Governour of *Conde* that Government was given to *Lerretiere*. The King then gave order for to repair the Breaches, and to raise up the walls both of the Village and of the Cittadel, to put the fortifications in a good Condition, and to sling down their works.

The news  
carried to  
Paris.

The King sent away Count *Grammount* to carry the welcome news to the Queen and to the *Dauphin*. The twenty second *Te Deum* was sung in *Paris* in the Church of *Nostredame*. The Queen and the *Dauphin* accompanied with the Prince and Princesses and Ambassadors of

of Sovereign Princes, that were used to assist there; being present; and Bonfires were made at night thorow the whole Town. The Queen sent to testify her joy to the King first; and to Monsieur, for the prosperity of this Campagne by the Viscount *Nantia* her Esquire in ordinary.

*The Queen sends to complement the King and Monsieur.*

The King departed from *Cambray* on the twentieth in the morning; passing through *Bouchain* and lay at *Douay*. The twenty first he went to *Lens* and lay at night at *Bethune*. The twenty second he went to *Terronianne*, whither Monsieur came to see his Majesty.

*The King's departure.*

Monsieur after the Victory against the Prince of *Orange* stayed some days in his post, as well to observe the condition of the Enemies Army, as to hinder any of those Troops from getting

*Monsieur's Actions after the Battle.*

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ting into *St. Omers*, and also to give time for his Cavalry to take the benefit of the Forrage which they had found on the other side of *Cassell*, and for his Infantry to make use of the provisions which the *Hollanders* had abandoned, and was enough to serve his Army for ten days at least. His Royal Highness sent presently into the Feild where the Battel was struck, Carts and other Carriages with Physitians Chirurgians and necessary provisions to succour those Enemies who had need of it, and commanded no difference to be made at that time, betwixt those unfortunate people and those of his own Men. Monsieur did not fail to press on the Siege in the mean time. Every day four Battalions and some Squadrons had order to enter the Trenches and to attack the Cow-fort



Cow-fort. On the tenth of *April*. *A Sally.*  
 the Besieged perceiving that  
 Monsieur had quitted the Siege  
 to meet with the Hollanders  
 Army, they resolved to endea-  
 vour to retake that Fort by a  
 brisk and vigourous Sally which  
 they made. But the Marquis *La*  
*Trouffe* who was upon the  
 Guards gave them a repulse.  
 Afterwards in the Quarter of *du*  
*Bac* and of *Nieurlet*, where *Phif-*  
*fer* commanded, they intercept-  
 ed the Letters which the Go-  
 vernour and the Magistrates  
 of *St. Omers* wrote to the Prince  
 of *Orange* which contained the  
 sad estate they were in, being  
 as yet ignorant of the defeat  
 given to the Prince. Monsieur  
 caused a copy of them to be  
 taken to shew to the King, and  
 thought it convenient to per-  
 mit the original to pass, that  
 the enemy might be informed

A new Bat-  
tery.

M. de Hu-  
mieres 76-  
LIGNS.

of their straits. His Royal Highness caused the Artillery to be advanced against *St. Omers*, and raised a new Battery of twenty pieces of Canon before the High Bridge. The Attacke of *Tattinghen* being left the same instant that Monsieur quitted his quarters, for that he found he had not forces enough to keep that post, but Marshal *de Humieres* returned before the place to put all things in a condition to redouble the Attacks. The Besieged frequently sallied forth, taking several prisoners. On the seventeenth they made one in which *Cardonniere* was wounded, *Frezelier* the son killed, and a good number of Soldiers; but all those endeavours of the Besieged, how brisk soever they were, were but like the last glimmering of a Lamp going out. For in fine  
Monsieure

Monsieur having given his  
 Army a refreshment and time  
 to get in the forrage and mu-  
 nition of the enemies, and be-  
 ing assured that the Prince of  
*Orange* with the reliques of his  
 Army was retreated between  
*Bruges* and *Gaunt*, returned into  
 the Camp at *Blandeek* on the  
 nineteenth and put the greatest  
 parts of his Troops in *Battalia* Monsieur re-  
turns to the  
camp.  
 on the Hill of *Arques*.

On the twentieth at night the  
 Prince *de Robeck* and the Magi-  
 strate of the Town not being  
 able longer to resist the Artillery  
 being now no longer ignorant  
 of the loss of the Battel, despaired  
 of being succoured, apprehend-  
 ing the Consequence of a Gene-  
 ral Assault and believing they  
 had done all things that Honour  
 required of them for the defence  
 of the place, they demanded to  
 capitulate. Hostages were giv-  
The Town  
capitulates.

*Surrenders it self.* en on either side. Monsieur sent Collonel *Villars* into the Town and the Spaniards sent into the Camp Collonel *de Fey* Collonel of Foot and *d' Harmoncourt* Collonel of Horse. They had yet one Counterscarp left, one large ditch, and one Rampart of Earth furnished with Gabions, Stakes and quick Hedges; so that they might have been able to hold out for some days longer; but seeing themselves without any hope of relief, and being threatned that they should have no quarter if the Town should be taken by assault, or be made prisoners of war, if they should defer the time longer ere they rendred themselves, were perswaded to come to a conclusion, and which they must be forced to do within a few days at the least, and also finding that the French were not  
at

at all moved by their long resistance, hoping thereby at last to destroy the Troops of that Garison, which would be a great lost to *Flanders*, and which might yet render them good service. All these things considered made them resolve to capitulate. Their demands were strongly debated, and they were resolved not to receive them but as Prisoners of war; but Monsieur having seen the King on the twenty second at *Terouanne*, return'd to his Camp with orders to agree to their Capitulation upon honorable Terms. They left the place with Arms and Baggage, two pieces of Canon and a Guard as far as *Ypres* and *Gaunt*. The Prince of *Robeck* and the Count of *St. Vignant* at the head of their Garison made their Reverence to his Royal Highness,

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who received them with much Civility.

*Monsieur-  
enters the  
Town.*

Monsieur entering into the Town caused the *Te Deum* to be sung, visited the Rampart, and having given the necessary Orders for the putting the place into a good Condition, and also provided for the necessities of the prisoners and for those that were wounded, he went to joyn himself to the King.

*The Govern-  
ment dispos-  
ed of by the  
King.*

His Majesty had given the Government of the place before he had left his Camp before *Cambray* in the Favour of the Marquis *St. Genles* Commander of *Douay* and gave the Lieutenancy to *Raouisset* Captain of *Navar*, and made *Rochepierre* Engineer the Major, and the command of *Douay* to the Marquis *Pierrefit* an ancient Chevalier of *Lorraine*.

It hath been a Custome between

tween the Kings of *England* and *France*, when there has been  
 amity betwixt them, that when ever either of them ap-  
 proaches neer each others Coast, to send mutual Complements  
 each to other. The *French King* therefore sent to his Majesty of  
 great *Britain* the Duke de *Crequi* Peer of *France* First  
 Gentleman of his Chamber, Chevalier of the Orders and  
 Governour of *Paris*. He parted from Court with a Train of  
 above an hundred Gentlemen. The Princes who joyn'd them-  
 selves with him to pay their respects to their Majesties of great  
*Britain* in particular were the Count of *Soissons*, the Duke of  
*Bouillon* and the Prince of *Monaco*. The King of *England* sent  
 into *France* the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Duke of *York*  
 sent my Lord *Duras* Captain of his Guards,

complements  
 betwixt the  
 King of  
 England  
 and the  
 French  
 King.

Duke Cre-  
 qui sent in-  
 to England,

The

The King de-  
sires peace.

The King might probably have encreased his Conquests by a fourth Siege, and all the low Countries were in such a consternation, and their Troops in so ill an equipage that it was no hard matter for him to have improved his victory, but his Majesty had a mind to let all *Europe* understand that whatever advantage he had got by the continuation of the War, that he had yet a stronger inclination for Peace, and in order thereto, he wrot to the King of Great *Britain* as a Mediator, that he was ready to sign the Articles of Truce, to give leasure to obtain the means for a conclusion of Peace. After this the King distributed his Troops into their Quarters, breaking in the mean time the course of his victories, to let them see the disposition which he had to give repose to  
*Europe*

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*Europe*, and to put himself into a condition to enter upon new enterprises, if in case the Confederates should not yield their helping hands to a proposition so reasonable.

The King retain'd about his Person a part of the Troops of his Horse, and went to visit all the places on the Frontiers and his Conquests in the low Countries. He gave to Lieutenant General *Cardonniere* the charge of Camp master General of the light Horse, vacant by the death of the Marquis of *Reynel*, and made a Detachment of six thousand men under his conduct, for to march on the side of the *Meuse* till further orders. The charge of Commissary General, which he had before, was given to the Marquis *Montrevil* Brigadier of the Cavalry.

*The King visits the conquered places.*

The twenty fifth his Majesty *His voyage:*  
came

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came to *Gravelin* and that night to *Dunkirk*. The next day he visited the Port, Ramparts, and all other places of the Town. The twenty seventh he went to *Bergues*, the twenty eighth he returned to *Callis*, where he gave a private Audience to *Griffendal* Envoy extraordinary from the Sweed. There he also received the compliments made him from his Majesty of Great *Britain* and from his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, by the Earl of *Sunderland* and the Lord *Duras*, who on the twenty ninth had their Audience of taking leave introduced by Monsieur *Bonnevil*.

Receives  
envoys from  
England:

Monsieur  
returns to  
Paris.

Monsieur having left the King at *Callis*, arrived on the third of *May* at *Paris* with those Gentlemen who followed him. Madame, Madamofelle and many other Princes, Princesses, and

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and great ones of the Realm, came to meet him there and to receive him. The next day after his arrival he went to render his visit to the Queen in the Covent of the Carmelites in the Street of *Bouloir* : and the fifth he went with all his Family to *St. Germans*, to see again the Queen and Monsieur the *Dauphin*. The same day *Te Deum* was sung in the Church of *Nostre-dame* for the conquest of *St. Omer*, and at night Bonfires were made for joy. The Popes *Nuncio* and all the Embassadors and Ministers and very many of quality of both sexes made their complements to his Royal Highness both for the taking *St. O-*  
*mers* and for his victory at *Cassel*. Is comple-  
mented:

The King having taken a turn about all the Sea places, went into *Artois* with the Court, and staid some days at  
 St.

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*St. Omers.* From thence on the ninth of *May* he made his entrance into *Valenciennes*, and staid a while in the County of *Hainault*. The fourteenth he went to *Conde*, where he received news of the Sea fight which the Count *d'Estree* had gained over the *Hollanders* in the Port of *Tobago* in *America*.

In the mean time the Confederates established their head quarters in the Country of *Waes*. They had assured themselves of the Troops of *Osnabruck*, *Munster* and *Newbourg*. The brave Prince of *Orange* had projected great enterprises, as well with the States General as with the Spaniards, and the Confederates in all their marches made appear that they were contriving to revenge themselves of so many affronts they had received by the execution of some great design.

The

The King rallied all his Troops from their quarters of refreshment, the 22th of *May* took a general review of his right wing in the Fields of *Thulin*, and the 23th he reviewed his left wing under *Bossu* in the Territory of *Keuwvrain*. He found his Army more flourishing than ever, being about forty Battalions strong and fourscore and ten Squadrons, not comprehending those Troops which he had detached to reinforce the Army of Marshal *Crequi*, nor those which were sent into the service of the Marshal *Schomberg* between the *Meuse* and the *Moselle*. His Majesty left the command of those in *Flanders* with Marshal *Luxemburg*, and went on the 27th thorow *Quesnay*, and the 28th to *Cambray*, the 29 to *Channe*, the 30th to *Lioncourt* where he was received by the Prince of *Marfillas* the grand Master of his Wardrobe. The 31 in the morning Monsieur met the King at *Bourget*, and at noon the Queen, the *Dauphin*, and the Princes, and Princesses of the Court met his Majesty at *Clichy*, from whence they went to *Versailles*.

The King  
takes a re-  
view of his  
Troops.

The third of *June* the Marquis of  
*Siegnelay*

*Returns and  
is comple-  
mented.*

*Siegnelay* presented to his Majesty the Messieurs of Parliament and of the other Sovereign Courts and Magistrates of *Paris*, who did make their set Speeches on the felicity of his Arms in that glorious Campaign. The fourth Monsieur *Bonnevil* introduced to his Majesty the *Nuncio* and all the Embassadors and Ministers, Strangers who testified their admiration and joy for the swiftness and greatness of his conquests.

*The Cam-  
paign ended  
in three  
months.*

And thus the King ended his Campaign in three months, of which he employed two in his Conquests and the other in disposing things to assure what he had got. Time will shew the Importance and consequences of these things better than we can. All that we may say, is that after the three most considerable places in the low Countries both for their repute and fortifications, carried with so great promptitude, the hardest part of the work was over. By these he had covered'd all his former conquests, and put the frontiers of his Kingdom in a condition to suffer no longer from the inroads of those Garisons, nor to suffer any Incommodity from the War.

FINIS.

**UMI**